The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,808. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
——— including postage	„	38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
——— including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
——— including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Repetition	„	2	0
First insertion, each line	„	0	6
Second insertion	„	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SCALES—May 30th, at the Adelphi Hotel, C. C. Scales, Esq., late of Melbourne, aged 25 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 4¾⅛ Tons Register, Captain Teasdale. For Freight apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain Seward, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Famalies, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off arrival of the English mail steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday 31st May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 p. m.
Friday 3rd June	MAHARAJ	at 6 p. m.
Tuesday 7th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 p. m.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday 31st May	MAHARAJ	at 1 p. m.
Friday 3rd June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 a. m.
Tuesday 7th „	MAHARAJ	at 1 p. m.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sparkler*.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Tartar*, Captain Smith, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.
WATSON, BOGLE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. Agents ship *Tartar*.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP "HANNIBAL" FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous Advertisement, the Customs Authorities not having granted us permission to land the unclaimed Cargo by this vessel at the Elphinstone Bunder, we have been compelled to land it at the risk and cost of the concerned, on the Town Bunder; with instructions that the same be retained until our claims for Boat-hire, Landing, Watching, &c. have been paid.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Hannibal*.
Bombay, 31st May 1864.

BOMBAY COAST & RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Consignees of Cargo ex Steamers of this Company, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, lying on the Carnac and Arthur Bunders, failing which the Company hereby give notice they will not be responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co,
Bombay, 1st June 1864. Managers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेलस शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड.

ધી પરીનસ આર વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Romania*, Captain Cruikshank, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cruikshank will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the ship's deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per French Barque *Aurore*, Captain Maillard, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Maillard will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.
RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Barque *Aurore*.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—A Meeting of the Shareholders who have signed the Deed of Settlement of the above Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on MONDAY, 6th June, at 4 p. m., to receive the final Report of the Promoters.
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 31st May 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेलस शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड

ધી પરીનસ આર વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE OF CALLS.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors held on the 27th instant, the following Calls will be payable at the Office of the undersigned, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., on or before the date specified below, and Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid after those dates, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

2nd Calls......Rupees 500....Due 30th June 1864.
3rd Calls......Rupees 500....Due 15th August 1864.
4th Calls......Rupees 500....Due 30th September 1864.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, 28th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 21st April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Second Issue of Shares.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of Resolution No. 5, passed by the Court of Directors in London on 17th October 1863, a Second Call of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on or before 1st July next, after which date interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors and in terms of Clause 58 of the Bank's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m. for the election of two Directors in room of

Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.,
Kessowjee Naique, Esq., and
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.,

who have resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY,
Bombay, 20th May 1866. Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Medow Street, on MONDAY, the 6th June 1864, at one o'clock p.m. to consider the Report of the Directors which will be laid before the Meeting, and in which the following recommendations will be made:—

1st.—That in accordance with the power reserved by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank the Capital of the Bank be increased to Ten Millions of Rupees.

2nd.—That such additional Capital be raised by the issue of new Shares of Rs. 200 each, but that such proportion of such new Shares be divisible into and issued in Shares representing Rs. 133-5-4 and Rs. 66-10-8 as may be requisite to ensure the allotment of such new Shares amongst the existing Shareholders rateably.

3rd.—That the Directors be authorized to issue such new Shares at par or such premium as they may think fit.

4th.—That no Shareholder shall be entitled to vote in respect of any single Share of Rs. 133-5-4 nor in any respect of less than three Shares of Rs. 66-10-8, but that the possession of three Shares of Rs. 66-10-8, each, or of one Share of Rs. 133-5-4, and one Share of Rs. 66-10-8 and so on shall entitle the holder to the same rights of voting or otherwise as the possession of one Share of Rs. 200.

5th.—That interest on Calls in arrears shall be chargeable at such rate as the Board of Directors may from time to time think advisable instead of at the fixed rate of 9 per cent. as provided by Article 91 of the Articles of Association.

6th.—That a Director be elected in the place of Mr. Gray, retired.

7th.—That the Articles of Association be amended in accordance with the amendments above specified.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON,
Bombay, 20th May 1864. Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.

AT a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, held at their offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Present.

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq., in the Chair.,
H. Forman, Esq.,
W. Cooper, Esq.,
W. T. Hill, Esq.,
Premchund Roychund, Esq.,
F. L. Brown, Esq.,
John Firth, Esq.,
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.,
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.,
Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq.,
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.,
Jehangheer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, Esq.,
Manockjee Sorabjee, Esq.,
W. Johnston, Esq.,
Ardaseer Merwanjee, Esq.,
Edduljee Nanabhoy, Esq.,
Nanabhoy Hurribas, Esq.,
Edduljee Cursetjee, Esq.,
Abdoola Esmael, Esq.,
Jumnadass Sawcholaw, Esq.,
C. Beyts, Esq.,
Dwarkadass Sengjee, Esq., and several others.

The Manager having read the Notice published in the Newspapers calling the Meeting

It was proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., and seconded by W. T. Hill, Esq., and carried unanimously—

Resolutions.

1.—That the number of Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees one Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Company which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that three of the Directors had resigned viz.:—

Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq.,
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.,
Cassumbhoy Durrumsey, Esq.,

but that they had been fortunate in securing as their successors in office—

Richard Willis, Esq.,
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,

and that a Special Meeting would be called for the election of those gentlemen in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association.

Proposed by W. T. Hill, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.
By order of the Board of Directors,
18th May 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £125,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

Board of Directors.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russel, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Promoters in Bombay.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

Bombay Agency.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bombay Agency of the Asiatic Banking Corporation will be opened for the transaction of General Banking business on TUESDAY the 7th June next.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. A. MORRISON, Agent.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOKKEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a BOOKKEEPER, of energy and experience. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, stating terms and handing copies of testimonials, to "W.," care Publisher *Times of India*.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. Wheatley & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day removed from No. 1 Meadow Street, to the premises immediately opposite.
Bombay. 1st June 1864. P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.
By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

IT is hereby notified, for the information of the Public, that the Fort Police Office will be removed to the New Ground in Her Majesty's Dockyard, and that the New Office will be opened, for the transaction of business, on the 1st June next.
N. OLIVER, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.
Bombay Police Office, 30th May 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.
For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.
For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇઊનાઇટેડ મરકનટાએલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે પરેશ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे परेस कपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No 8, Hornby Row, on Thursday, the 2nd June 1864, at 3 p. m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864.

In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th June, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 21st May 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇશ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેશ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट ईंडया परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 p. m. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the, 31st May 1864.
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Preliminary Advertisement.—The Rampart Removal Committee propose, with the concurrence of Government, to sell by Public Auction, on or about the 1st of August next, a few lots of ground, on the site of the old Ramparts.

The lots will be sold on Building Leases of 99 years, and will have frontages of from 30 to 40 feet each, with a depth of from 120 to 140 feet. The frontage will be eastward facing the old town.

There will probably be 5 such lots, forming one block, in Hornby Row, in the neighbourhood of the old Bazar Gate.

5 Lots in Rampart Row 140 feet deep.
5 Lots in Rope Walk Row 140 feet deep.

Further particulars will be furnished in future Advertisements, but in the mean time any information the Rampart Removal Committee can furnish with reference to the conditions which it is proposed to insert in the leases, may be obtained on personal application to the undersigned at his office near the Cooperage until the 10th instant.
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Bombay, 1st June 1864.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 10th instant by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance to England of a party consisting of Invalids and Troops as per margin.

5 Invalids
10 Men in health.
1 Woman.
3 Children.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rate per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provision and Water.

3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

THE Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art will re-open on MONDAY the 6th June 1864. The course of studies includes

Monday, 7 a. m.
Elementary and Outline..........Mr. Terry.
Architecture..........„ Trubshawe.
Shading..........„ Terry.
2 p. m.
Colour and Shading..........Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.

Tuesday, 7 a. m.
Elementary and Outline..........Mr. Terry.
Colour..........„ Schaumburg.
2 p. m.
Figure Drawing. General Instruction...Mr. Terry.
5 p. m.
Geometry..........Mr. Terry.

Wednesday, 7 a. m.
Elementary and Outline..........Mr. Terry.
Shading..........Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.
Wood Engraving..........„ Ditto „ Bapoojee.
2 p. m.
Colour and Shading..........Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.

Thursday, 7 a. m.
Elementary and Outline..........Mr. Terry.
Architecture..........„ Trubshawe.
2 p. m.
Figure Drawing. General Instruction....Mr. Terry.
5 p. m.
Perspective Colour..........Mr. Terry.

Friday, 7 a. m.
Elementary and Outline..........Mr. Terry.
Shading..........Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.
2 p. m.
Colour and Shading..........Mr. Terry, Mr. Schaumburg.

Saturday, 7 a. m.
Elementary and Outline..........Mr. Terry.
Wood Engraving..........Mr. Terry, Mr. Bapoojee.
Colour..........Mr. Schaumburg.

The hours of attendance are from 7 a. m. to 9 a. m. daily. From 1 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, Saturday exempted, and from 5-30 p. m. to dusk on Mondays and Thursdays.

The Students from the Drawing Classes of the Elphinstone College and Institution will be admitted to the Lectures on Perspective and Practical Geometry on payment of one Rupee per month.

All others not belonging to the Drawing Classes of those two institutions or the School of Art can attend on payment of Rupees two per month.

All payments to be made in advance.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle. Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery.
PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery.
PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have received for sale:—
Rifles and Guns.—Daw's new patent Breech-loaders, Calisher and Terry's well known Rifles, Adam's Revolvers.
Cognacs.—Otard, Dupuy's &Co.'s and Martell & Co.'s 1857.
Sherries.—Ripe, Fruity, and Golden.
Gin.—Booth's Old Tom.
Sparkling Moselle and Hock.—Mumm's extra superior.
Champagnes.—Forestier's 1st quality, pints and quarts.
2 Dean Lane. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz.	Rs.	4½
Do. in pints	„	„

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

		per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs.	16
Old do. do.	„	18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„	15
Do. white do.	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	38
Green Seal, quarts	„	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	„	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„	9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	„	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }		
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„	12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding......
} At various prices.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
Incorporated by Royal Charter of His Majesty King George the First, a.d. 1720.
Head Office in London:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE Corporation of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay..........Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.
Madras..........Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta..........Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hong-Kong......Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai..........Messrs. Dent & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	„ Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Aunt Sally
Circassian Pussle	„ Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	„ Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	„ English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	„ Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	„ Game of War
The Tournament	„ Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	
Historical Loto	„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
„ „ Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.
OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.
CHEAP EDITIONS.
Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.
(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb. {
York and Westphalia Hams. | Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. | Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
} At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete ... ...Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do. ... 500
Do. do. forming a pair if required 250
Do. do. do. do. 275
Do. do. with Opal 140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds 240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls 110
Do. do. do. Emeralds 110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds ... 300
Do. do. and Ear Drops 250
Do. do. do. do. 200
Do. Necklets... ... ...Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from ... ...Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from ... ...Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen ... ...Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A 12 inch Hydraulic Press complete, with a set of Hand Pumps, Connecting Pipes, and Spare Leathers. Apply to FLETCHER & MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.
Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES.—Just arrived from South Australia, per Ship *Northumberland*, and for sale at the stable of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee, (58) fifty-eight well bred Horses, consisting of Carriages Pairs, Buggy Horses, already broken, Racing Stocks, and first class Hacks.

These Horses are for positive sale, as the Owner is desirous of returning to Adelaide.
Byculla Stable, 21st May 1864.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by Mr. J. Thornhill, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.
Bombay—Established, 1850.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.}
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
REMOVED TO MILITARY SQUARE,
Near the English Hotel,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots	25
Plain do.	15	Samber Riding Books	25
Elastic Patent or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons	15
Elastic Enamel Boots	15	Samber Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Shooting Boots to Lace.	16	Elastic Enamel Shoes	10
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Patent do.	10
		Do. Plain Calf do.	9
		Canvas Shoes	6
Enamel Riding Boots	35	Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—
400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Benzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
125,000 Feet Deals, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 „ „ Spiced „
46 „ „ Lobsters.
546 „ „ Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 30th May 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but not by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil. Such Written Notices of Assignment *must be served in duplicate*, so that one copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.
By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Brarch.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, givea larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.
R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5¼ ... ... Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6 ... ... „ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7 ... ... „ 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches ... ... Rs. 40
10 „ ... ... „ 15
12 „ ... ... „ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	As.	Kin's. Rs.	As.	Albert. Rs.	As.	Lilly. Rs.	As.	Linear. Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „ ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „ ..	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTORPOINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each ... ...Rs. 3 0
Pear tree 24 inches long each... ... ... 4 0
Pear tree 30 inches long each... ... ... 5 0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each 6 0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each 6 8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each 7 0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches... ... 8 0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches... ... 9 0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches... ... 10 0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches 11 0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches 18 0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches 36 0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches 45 0
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long ... ...
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long ... 2 8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long ... 3 8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long ... 4 8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long ... 8 0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches... ... ... 5 0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches... ... ... 7 0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches 14 0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches 18 0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 42 inches 15 0
Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—A nice compact BUNGALOW of four Rooms, Compound, Vehar Water, partly furnished, and situated in Mazagon. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Furniture can be had at a valuation. Apply to MR. PESTONJEE BURJORJEE, No. 1, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.—Consignees per *Campbell*, from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, failing the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Campbell*.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Duleep Singh*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.

4th June 1864.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rupees 150 per Share is payable on all Shares in the above Company; on or before the 15th day of June next to the undersigned, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 27th May 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at our Office in Church Lane, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of having the Supplemental Articles of Association laid before it for approval.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનચ આફ વેલચ શીપીગ કપમપની લીમીટેડ.

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेलस शिपिंग कंपनी लिमोटेड

NOTICE.—The Special General Meeting of the above Company advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P. M., is postponed till the 9th instant, at 2 P. M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે હાઊશ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશતમેનત કંપની લીમીટેડ.

बंबे हाउस यॆंड ल्यांड इंवेष्टमेंट कंपनी लिमोटेड.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at a Meeting held on the 11th May 1864, viz:—

"That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let for the benefit of the House and Land Investment Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises, which the Company may, for the time being, hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit."

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held within the Bank's Office on MONDAY, the 20th instant, when the following Resolutions which were agreed to at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, will be submitted for confirmation:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next, of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 3rd June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M., on Thursday, the 9th instant, for the construction by contract of

Twenty Night Soil Carts, and Twenty Scavenging Carts, as per pattern, to be seen in the Surveyor's Office.

ALSO,

For the daily supply by contract of 2 Candies and 5 Phurras of Gram and 5,250 Bundles of Hay, at such time and place as may be appointed.

A deposit of two per cent. will be required to accompany each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row, 3rd June 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Saturday, 4th........ 4h. 31m. P. M.
First Quarter, Sunday, 12th........ 4h. 40m. P. M.
Full Moon, Monday, 20th........ 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th........ 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	4	Venus rises at 4.38.	5 23	6 33	10 54	11 13	2nd June 1864. Time—9h. 1m. 58.0.
Sun.	5	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 33	11 33	11 52	
Mon.	6	Venus sets at 5h.43.	5 23	6 34	—	0 11	
Tues.	7	Mars rises at 1h. 22.	5 23	6 34	0 29	0 47	
Wed.	8	Mars sets at 1h. 29.	5 23	6 35	1 6	1 25	
Thur.	9	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	1 44	2 3	
Fri.	10	Daybreak at 3h. 59.	5 23	6 36	2 23	2 45	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	May 28
AGRA	May 28	LAHORE	May 25
ALLAHABAD	May 28	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 28
BANGALORE	May 27	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	May 27	MEERUT	May 27
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	May 28
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 21	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	May 24	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864.

THE importance to British interests of the civil war that is now raging in Afghanistan is not yet fully appreciated by Anglo-Indians. The often unintelligible and always obscure form in which the news-letters to the *Delhi Gazette*, containing the only trustworthy information with regard to affairs in Caubul that reaches this country, are published, lessens their real value in the eyes of impatient newspaper readers, who will recognize no virtues in a writer incapable of saying what he wants to say in language that is plain, clear, and easy to be understood. A little judicious pruning would make the letters much more pleasant reading. The affectation of precision which leads the news-writer to put them in the form of a diary of events that occur at the Ameer's Court only cumbers them with trivial and useless matter, most of which is quite beyond the comprehension of ordinary men, and has no meaning that is worth the trouble of finding out. The petty intrigues of the capital and the troubles of grain-sellers and highway robbers are recorded with even more solicitude than is bestowed on public affairs of the utmost gravity; and it is only as it were by accident that we here and there light upon an announcement that Caubul is passing through a political crisis, or that one of the pretenders to the Sovereignty of the Afghans has been utterly defeated and forced to seek refuge in British territory. This confusion accounts in some measure for the indifference with which the news of the triumph of Shere Ali Khan over his brother Auzim Khan has been received in India. Yet upon the result of the struggle in Afghanistan depends the tranquillity of our north-western frontier.

Up to this time, the course that the war has taken seems to testify the prudence of the conduct of our Government in recognizing Shere Ali Khan as the legitimate successor to Dost Mohammed. A writer in a recent number of *Blackwood's Magazine* complains bitterly that this recognition was made in a moment of panic when the English Government was alarmed for the safety of its frontier provinces, and anticipates none but evil results from a resolution so hastily formed. He says:—"The Dost's favourite son, Gholam Hyder, who had been many years ago declared heir-apparent by the Dost, had died suddenly some time previous to his father's demise. Of the remaining sons Afzul Khan was the eldest, and the one most likely to be declared ruler of Cabool, for he had been for many years the Governor of one of the largest provinces in the dominions of Dost Mohammed Khan; and having been constantly engaged in repelling the attacks of the nomad tribes on the north-west frontier of the territory, his thousands of followers were inured to war and bloodshed, and it was well known among the Afghans that they were prepared to make a desperate onslaught upon any chief who would aspire to be a rival claimant to their master for the throne of Cabool. Though he was the eldest son, we chose to make light of his claims, and in a moment of panic, when the hill tribes on our north-west frontier were in arms against us, we recognised, as the future ruler of Afghanistan, his brother, Shere Ali Khan. This chief, happening to be at Cabool at the time of his father's death, and availing himself of the powerful Afzul Khan's absence, had possessed himself of the reins of government. The most sanguine could not otherwise have hoped than that his was to be but a temporary possession. Moreover, the time that our troops were hotly engaged beyond our own frontier, and when our force was in a somewhat critical position in a mountainous district on the confines of Afghanistan, was not a time to hold out suddenly the hand of recognition to any aspirant to the throne of Cabool, still less to such an aspirant as Shere Ali Khan. A little patience and a little calmness at this conjuncture would have been more becoming than the hasty recognition of a chief, of whose power to retain the supreme rule in the state we were ignorant. By late accounts we learn that Afzul Khan and another brother are in arms against the ruler we thought fit to recognise; and more bitter than ever is their hostility, now that they learn that we have thrown the shadow of our friendship upon him, and that at a time when he or they but little expected it. Now more than ever is it a matter of regret that we hastily recognised a chief who has but little chance of successfully opposing the swarms of Afghan warriors arrayed under the banners of his brothers, and who are probably at this very time making the bazaars of Cabool noisy with the clang of arms. Thus we have again to reap a crop of embarrassment, if not discredit, in displaying the worthlessness of our proffered friendship. Panic simply, during our late troubles on the north-west frontier of India, has led us to adopt a precipitate and affectedly cordial recognition of the first comer, and proffer a sop to avert the further enmity of a chief who has always shown himself hostile to us. So it was that when, in 1857, the frontier politicians, upon their overweening confidence giving place to intense alarm, on the discovery that rebellion was rife throughout our possessions in the north-west, devised the notable scheme of seeking to secure the inactivity of the long neglected Dost Mohammed, by means of paying him an enormous monthly stipend. But no sooner was it felt that large European reinforcements had re-established our sway than the stipend was stopped, and the sagacious honest old king was abandoned to his reflections on the prodigality and fondness of British functionaries in a fright, and their parsimony and reserve as their terrors subsided." These criticisms seem to us to convey a mistaken estimate of the policy of the British Government. In the first place, Shere Ali Khan was nominated by Dost Mohammed himself before he died to succeed him as Ameer of Caubul. The fact of Afzul Khan being the elder brother is nothing to the purpose; for in a feudal country like Afghanistan, where a legitimate title means the right of the strongest, the true heir to the throne is he who can command the most numerous following and has the wit and the courage to make the best use of favourable opportunities. Now, there can be no doubt that Shere Ali Khan established and became the acknowledged head of a *de facto* Government at Caubul, receiving the homage of the principal Sirdars and even for a time the pretended acquiescence of his brothers in his superior claims to the throne. The British Government, therefore, whose duty it was, as their most powerful neighbour, to decide without delay as to the best means of preserving peace among the troublesome people of Caubul, made a wise choice in determining to recognize Shere Ali Khan as Ameer. In return, the Ameer proved his gratitude to the English by keeping his subjects from taking part against our troops in the recent frontier war, and it certainly would not become us to desert him at a time when the Akhoond of Swat is inciting the Afghans to rebel against him because he has "allied himself with the Feringhees." Moreover, Shere Ali Khan seems very well able to hold his ground against both his brothers. Auzim Khan has already been beaten almost without a struggle, his own troops refusing to fight for him; and he is now an exile at Kohat. This victory leaves the Ameer master of the whole of Afghanistan proper; and at the date of the latest advices from Caubul; he was preparing to join the army which had advanced as far as Bameean to meet Afzul Khan, who, since the death of Dost Mohammed, has been quietly and steadily equipping an army in the outlying province of Balkh for the invasion and conquest of Afghanistan. We await with some anxiety intelligence of the Ameer's fortunes in this campaign. A defeat of the Balkh army would confirm as chief of all the Afghans a ruler who is a tried friend of the English; while, if Afzul Khan be the victor, we may prepare for stormier times on the north-west frontier than India has known since 1841.

CLERICAL BUFFOONERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Editor of the *Times of India* is at great pains to assure his readers this morning, that he could be very funny if he liked. Let him rest content! *he is.* His drollery too is of the highest character—involuntary:—he doesn't know its extent himself. Peradventure, if he did, he would be as discontented as the unfortunate ploughman, who was ecstatically applauded by the admiring spectators for *grimacing* so successfully through a horse-collar, when, poor fellow, he was only showing his *face as nature had made it.* So, nature having been so lavishly generous of some of her choicest gifts of oddity to the Revd. Editor, his cassock and bands irresistibly suggest motley and cap and bells, and his handling of the Bible the manipulation of a bauble. Like the late Mr. Liston he cannot appear upon the stage without producing laughter, and Grimaldi himself was not a better hand at making a fool of himself than this unwittingly comic divine. Doubtless it will be a moment of supreme pleasure to his Kirkee congregation, when he "tumbles" again in his legitimate arena, and the classical "Here we are again" will from long desuetude come with all the force of an original remark from the ecclesiastical horse-collar.

Still, Sir, as an acrobat perpetually performing in the public streets becomes an intolerable nuisance, and is given in charge to the nearest policeman, so are the daily antics of Mr. Gell with the type at his disposal becoming a painful, not to say an irritating, spectacle to the readers of his paper. I learned long ago that he was a "fire-eater," and could produce a great deal of smoke from his mouth, without any observable cause—I know by heart all his innocent tricks with the cards in his hands—I am fatigued with the eternal production of his clubs—and the numbers of knaves which he has at command; I am sick of seeing him eternally raising heaps of dust, and getting "up a tree," and swallowing rubbish, and bringing up bubbles, and blowing his own trumpet; and therefore I must really ask you to keep "a "heye on him" and to assist in his removal, as soon as possible. The more especially, as this mountebank is not contented with the ordinary effects of his legerdemain, but is attempting to use his influence mischievously and trying to frighten a few nervous old ladies into believing that he is a "gentleman whose position is some slight security, that he will wantonly degrade the Indian press." The word "gentleman" is expansive enough perhaps to admit within its definition a clergyman of the Anglican Church who devotes a great part of his valuable time to boasting of his respectability and telling tarradiddles about other people; but a glance at the article I have quoted from is sufficient to show how gross is the deception attempted to be practised upon the aged females of the Presidency. First of all listen to the vanity of this great creature! "When a public writer" (i. e. Mr. Gell) "becomes distinguished enough for his name to be mentioned, he (meaning the aforesaid Mr. Gell) may perhaps gain in importance." Perhaps! But as there are several kinds of distinction, it is just possible that he may not! I, indeed for my part, am about as much inclined to envy his "distinction" as I should that of a gentleman who has just become an object of extreme interest to a crowd, though being detected by a vigilant policeman with his hand in another man's pocket. But *de gustibus non est disputandum;* and if a person likes that kind of "distinction" or the "importance" which attends a particularly queer monkey in the Zoological Gardens he will find but few to dispute it with him. In a charming fable Hans Andersen has made an old snail of aristocratic lineage lamenting a change in the fashion of gourmandism by which she was deprived of the inestimable privilege, which had attended most of her race, of being *boiled* and served up as a delicate side dish to the King. In like manner Mr. Gell seems to imagine that great honour attends the process of being exceedingly well *roasted.* If so, so long as he remains where he is, and you, Sir, do your duty, he is not unlikely to have his taste amply gratified.

Mr. Gell does not however, on the whole, seem so well gratified by the distinction accorded to him, as one might have expected, seeing that he regards it as adding to his importance; on the contrary to judge from his wriggling he finds it rather irritating, and the ungrateful man sets out this morning by calling those people who have awarded it to him bad names. With that singular obliquity which obscured the vision of "pot"—he refers to them "as not very respectable persons in this city." Tall words these, Mr. Editor, in the mouth of an ordained preacher who has abandoned his vocation for the indicting of gross libels, and has shamed his profession and scandalized public opinion by disgraceful attacks upon individual reputations, and savage fighting with shadows! The beauty of it is however that they apply in the first place to his own patron that holy man who has gone forth from among us, (Ochone!) Mr. Robert Knight, who in a published speech of his proudly pointed out that he departed in peace because he had left his "style" in the hands of Mr. Gell. After such an announcement, what choice did good taste leave his friends, but now and then to allude gracefully to Mr. Gell, by the beautiful name which distinguished him? If he blushes to find it fame, let him blame the indiscretion of Mr. Knight, that he is not among those modest flowers which are born to blush unseen.

As usual, after exhausting his breath and his blows upon the unresisting air for about his allotted column, the Revd. gentleman, at the end of his article, culminates in his wonted tirade against "Education"; and, having regard to his confused and slipshod English and occasional misspellings, one cannot wonder at his extreme dislike to that word or anything connected with it. The "Educationists" of Bombay who always stir his bile are men of cultivation and learning—men whose views naturally and of right influence society—and for these reasons they are as naturally obnoxious to pretentious ignorance and bombastic rant. Hence these perpetual arraignments of them for infidelity, ungodliness, and all the other seven deadly sins. All I can say is, Mr. Editor, that if sound learning and logical reasoning are the broad road to a place unmentionable to ears polite, I for my part would rather travel along it with the "Educationists," than go to Heaven with Mr. Gell, with his temper and peculiar views of Christian charity. Indeed I should be more comfortable in being wrong with Sir A. Grant, than right with Mr. Gell.

And now, if you will permit me, I will address a word or two of sound advice to the rank inexperience of Mr. Gell. Doubtless it would be better for his health to seek a little change of air in the isle which had the good fortune to give him birth; but, as he is not likely to abide by that suggestion, let me ask him whether he thinks he can do himself or any cause on earth any good, by perpetually referring to his contemporaries, and better men than himself, as fools, idiots, knaves, blackguards, and liars. A man may differ from Mr. Gell, and yet not deserve any of those epithets. Let him, instead of seeking to coerce his opponents by rabid abuse, and pointing out his own merits, try whether a little real humility, instead of that "pride which apes humility," might not occasionally serve his purpose. If Mr. Gell is a very quarrelsome man, he must expect every now and then one or two ugly tumbles; let him get his head quietly mended and say nothing about it. It will serve no earthly purpose for him to stand day and night on his house top shrieking that he's hurt. He cannot think that any body will for a moment be deceived by his tone of pretended candour; that his speaking-more-in-sorrow-three-in-anger sort of way will blind any one to the fact that he is writing in a state of extreme mortification and wrath. Above all, let him not try on the pious dodge in the newspapers of India. It doesn't pay anywhere—and here especially would it be likely to fail among a class of readers who, as a rule, are not so unacquainted with Hood's *Ode to Rae Wilson Esq.*, as he may think. Let him bear in mind that

> "A mere professor, spite of all his cant, is
> Not a whit better than a mantis,—
> An insect of what clime I can't determine,
> That lifts its paws most parson-like, and thence
> By simple savages,—thro' sheer pretence—
> Is reckoned quite a saint amongst the vermin."

and that he runs imminent danger of being classed among

> "Those pseudo-Privy-Councillors of God,
> Who write down judgments with a pen hard-nibb'd;
> Ushers of Beelzebub's black rod,
> Commending sinners, not to ice thick-ribb'd,
> But endless flames, to scorch them up like flax,
> Yet sure of heav'n themselves, as if they 'd cribb'd
> Th' impression of St. Peter's keys in wax."

PESSIMUS ANTICANT.

WHAT is a Gold Mohur? is a question that has hitherto been as puzzling as Sir Robert Peel's famous What is a Pound? On the other side of India the Mohur has always represented 17 rupees; in Bombay it has been valued at 15 rupees; and elsewhere in India we believe it is the custom to split the difference between these two values. The Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes has, however, decided that the Gold Mohurs in which fees are estimated under the new Small Cause Court Act must be taken to mean Bengal Gold Mohurs, and to be equivalent to 17 rupees each. This is good news for the barristers, attorneys, and pleaders, who practise in the Small Cause Court.

WE are sure our readers will join us in congratulating Colonel Patrick Stewart, R.E., on a report which has just reached us that the Queen has been pleased to signify her pleasure that he should be raised to the rank of a civil C.B., as a reward for the good service he has rendered to the Empire in connection with the establishment of telegraphic communication between England and India. We have all anticipated that some honorable distinction would be conferred upon Colonel Stewart, but some doubt always exists in these matters till they have become facts: every one looked for his name in the list of such rewards after the mutiny of 1857, in quelling which he did such good service; but for some reason it did not appear. We hope it may be our pleasant duty to chronicle many further promotions for the gallant Colonel.

A LETTER from Jacobabad to the *Scindian* reports that news was received there on the 23rd instant, that Shere Dhil Khan, ruler of Khelat, was murdered at Nurr, in the Moola or Gundava Pass, by a Patan in his employ. "Nurr, we believe, is situated at about the centre of the Pass. The Khan had been recently confirmed in his assumption of the *guddee* by an election of the Chiefs of the country. His reign has been a short one. It was only in March of last year that he deposed Khodabad Khan."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 3RD JUNE.
Steamer *Bengal* from Suez anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 31ST MAY.
Steamer *India* sailed for Calcutta.

TELLICHERRY, 31ST MAY.
Steamer *Euphrates* from Calicut anchored.

CALCUTTA.

3RD JUNE.

Government Papers, Four per Cent., 2½ to 3 discount.
Five per Cent., 6 to 6½ premium.
Five and half per Cent., 14¾ to 15 premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 0 15/16d.
Freights to London, deadweight, £2 12s. 6d. to £3.
Jute, £3 to £3 7s. 6d.
Seeds, £2 17s. 6d. to £3.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10-6 to Rs. 10-12 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-12 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, as. 11 6 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods improving.
Market for Twist improving.

MADRAS.

1ST JUNE.

Securities, Fives and a half, 13¾ premium.
Fives, 5 premium.
Fours, 3 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Dead Weight, £2 10s.
Light Freight, £3 10s. to £3 15s.
Cotton, £3 10s.
Interest on Loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market, without change.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7 pounds, Rs. 9-8 to Rs 10.
Number 40s Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 7.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, 2ND JUNE.

THESE verdant heights, with their cool salubrity, are wonderfully conducive to word-spinning, yet I seldom see a line from here in the *Bombay Gazette*. Let me, therefore, for the benefit of those who like myself may be making their maiden trip to Matheran, relate my experience of the journey. After several passages over the Bhore Ghaut one feels conscious of knowing something, at all events, of how Ghaut matters are managed. But let not the uninitiated in the case of Matheran lay such flattering unction to his soul, or he may be deluded into writing himself down an ass, as does your present correspondent.

The shades of evening are purpling the hill-tops as myself and a friend and several others alight from the railway carriage at Narel. In the station compound we are made common property by about four-and-twenty hamals, and nearly that number of the *ghora-log*, soliciting our patronage for their respective conveyances. Having ensconced myself comfortably at full length in a palki, my friend, who has been looking after our kit the last few minutes, makes his appearance and remonstrates with me on my choice. I shall miss the exhilarating gallop, the lovely scenery, the boon of companionship, and so forth, and all to be boxed up in a frowsy palki, there to be jolted until my bones ache again. He has selected for me, moreover, a capital tat, guaranteed to go like the wind. In turn I remonstrate, but in the end get the worst of the argument, and so allow myself to be overruled, to be persuaded, in fact, into doing what I know to be a foolish thing at the present, which will merge, I have no manner of doubt, into humiliation in the close at hand future. This "capital tat," too, does not impress me favourably. He has a weedy, dissolute look, and a decidedly wicked eye; guarantees as to excellence of character, notwithstanding. Nor does the buckling on of a spur, which I feebly object to, re-assure me; but the attendant sprite tells me it is *bohout atcha*, so I allow him to have his way. Not more than a dozen times in my life have I sat astride a horse, and as we take our departure open, not covert, remarks are made concerning my personal appearance; and I feel sure, from the gibes which reach my ear and the satire displayed on the united countenances of the great unwashed, that if London lads were here the exclamation would be, "Hadn't you better get inside?" Perish the thought.

By the help of the "persuader," a liberal allowance of *chabook*, and no small amount of coaxing, the first two miles are accomplished pretty satisfactorily. By this time, however, whatever go there may have been in this "capital tat" has become exhausted, and he resolutely refuses to go forward except at a walking pace. I apply the "persuader" until it becomes a question of cruelty to animals if continued further, and abandon that method of inducing rapid locomotion in favour of the stick. This the animal resents by throwing up its heels and sending me off my seat on to its neck where I cling in vigorous but any thing but loving embrace, where upon a wild guffaw breaks forth from the attendant sprites, and my friend is convulsed with laughter. Somewhat nettled, I tell that friend, who is a tolerable horseman, that he may go to, and that I am quite capable of getting to the summit without his assistance. He bids me a polite "good evening," and I see him no more.

Sudden gusts of wind sweep down the openings and gorges of the mountain sides, the soughing of which through the all but leafless branches of the trees, combined with the rapid rustling of the brown and withered leaves, together with the twilight rapidly deepening into gloom, are not very inspiriting, and make me feel at once lonely and uncomfortable. My companion, I call him friend no longer, is out of sight, and as the tat wearily picks his way at the rate of two miles an hour, which I feel sure will decrease to one, it becomes a question whether Matheran will be reached before morning. My conjectures regarding the quadruped's pace are unfortunately fully confirmed. Instead of being a help he has become a burden. The creamiest milk of human kindness has been bestowed on him to no purpose, and I make up my mind to abandon him, which I do forthwith. I tether him to a tree by the wayside, and fasten the spur to his ear. Before we part, I lable him useless and unfit to ride, give him a smart cut with a stick which he resents by kicking at me vigorously, and go on my way rejoicing.

The hill is not very steep; the walk will do me good, I want waking up; so at it I go. To be sure, the soil is loose, at times up to my ankles; at others over my shoes. But this will mend, no doubt. Unfortunately it does not mend; on the contrary it gets worse, and, as the hill gets steeper, the thick beads of perspiration which have been for some time gathering amalgamate and burst into rivulets all over me. The stars are peeping out one by one, and as night comes on visions of sporting extraordinary flit across my brain, and extraordinary adventures and hair breadth escapes crowd upon me as I quicken my pace. Beyond the hoot of an owl, the chattering of a nocturnal monkey, and the piping of a species of nightingale, not a sound is heard, and the stillness is painfully impressive. I plod wearily on this, to me, interminable journey, this never-ending series of windings in and out. What would I not pay for a palki now? I anathematise my whilom friend, and would give anything for the companionship of Judge Tucker's sepoy, who, sound in wind and limb, and in good condition, has trudged merrily away from me without any apparent effort. I cannot keep pace with him, it is impossible, and so I walk on as if in a stream, perspiration streaming from every pore. In a short time I come to a roadside cottage, and am told in answer to my enquiry that *bohout lumba* is the distance to Matheran. On again till a terrible difficulty presents itself in the shape of two roads, and of these I know not which to take. This fortunately is solved by a travelling fruit-seller who directs me aright. Again and again this same difficulty occurs, and I am filled with apprehension as to losing my way. The over-hanging trees shut out the starlight, and the darkness is truly Cimmerian. At this juncture, I hear a jingling of bells afar off. Proceeding in the direction thereof I find it to proceed from the tappal runners, which reassures me somewhat. I cannot understand a word they say, and am still in doubt as to future turnings. After an hour's walking, such as I never in my life experienced before, the light from a cottage fire glistens through the jungle. To this I wend my way, and ask as well as I am able for a guide. Promises of unlimited *cheery meery* induce two stalwart individuals to accompany me; and in half an hour more I am safely seated in the Clarendon Hotel. Without this adventitious aid, I firmly believe I must have lain by the roadside, or sought shelter within the sacred precincts of a cottier's home, for the night.

Now that I am comfortably settled, I remember to have seen during the journey whole vistas of trees lit up with fire-flies. High up on the mountain slope the trees are covered with the greenest of foliage, while on the plain hardly a vestige of a green leaf is to be seen. Every bough and leaf of these trees sparkled with light, and as the breeze wafted the branches up and down the effect was surpassingly beautiful. The fire-flies of Ceylon are considered something remarkable, but from what I have seen of them their numbers are nothing in comparison to those of the hill slopes of Matheran.

The climate up here is delicious. Fugitive showers fall, rendering the air light and bracing; mosquitoes appear to be unknown; and one really feels hundreds of miles away from Bombay. Before leaving I will endeavour to give you my impressions of the place: at present I have no doubt bored your readers sufficiently.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, on his return from Mahableswur, intends to pay a visit to the several Chiefs of Sattara.

WE are informed that the first Judge of the Small Cause Court, with a view to improve the status of the Native Pleaders, intends to make an addition to their fees.

THE COOMBARWARRA MURDER CASE.—The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday, at Mazagon, when the additional evidence of one Coostnajee Sutwajee was taken, after which it was again adjourned for further hearing until this day (Saturday.)

WE are requested to state that, with the desire of meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of the numerous applicants for shares, the Promoters of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), have resolved to increase the number of shares from 20,000 of Rs. 250 each to 25,000 of Rs. 200 each.

WE understand that the appointment of Mr. W. Maidment, as Assistant Secretary in the Military Department is only temporary. The Government of India has been requested to accord its sanction for the appointment of an Under Secretary in that Department. This will in all probability be conferred on a member of Her Majesty's military service.

WE regret to have to announce the death, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, at Kaira, of Mr. Feerozshaw Nusserwanjee Nanawuttee. The deceased was an Assistant in the Guzerat Alienation Department, and as such was of much value to the "Settlement" business. He was in the prime of youth, being only twenty-four years of age. He fell a victim to cholera.

A CASE FOR THE HIGH COURT.—Seedick Shaik Ally, who stood charged with the theft of a bundle of cotton thread and other articles of the aggregate value of Rupees 1,584-8, was yesterday committed by Mr. Brown, the third Magistrate of Police, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Ismail Tharoo, who was at the same time charged with receiving the said property, knowing it to have been stolen, was discharged by His Worship as there was not sufficient evidence against him to warrant his committal to the High Court.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment on the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"God bless the Prince of Wales". B. Richard.
Waltz.—Retour A. Pawloosk" .... Gung'l.
Scena e Cavatina (Op.)—"Macbeth" .... Verdi.
Quadrille.—"Bobbing around" .... D'Albert.
Selection (Op.)—"Zampa" .... Herold.
Galop.—"Leviathan" .... D'Albert.

ANOTHER NEW BANK.—We understand that another Bank, to be designated "The Alliance Bank of Bombay," has just been started in the Banian interest. The promoters are Urban Nursey, of Messrs. Virjee Nursey and Co.; Gellabhoy Puddomsee, of Messrs. Sewjee Nancy and Co.; and Sewjee Veljee, of Messrs. Heerjee Bhimjee and Co. Directors will be appointed hereafter. In the meantime applications for shares will be received at the office of Messrs. Gellabhoy, Heerjee and Co. until Monday next, the 6th instant. The Bank will transact both Exchange and Discount business. The capital of the Bank is One Crore of Rupees; nearly the whole of which has been already subscribed for.

ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS UNDER THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners having considered the applications for the appointment of European Inspectors in the Scavenging Department, as advertised for, they have resolved that the undermentioned applicants be engaged on a salary of Rupees 164 per month, with 36 Rupees conveyance:—Messrs. George Phillips; John Anderson Cartlidge; F. Byrnes; G. Beaujohn; M. McNeil; P. H. Dobbs; W. Elliott; T. Knight; P. Hankley; and Peter Jamieson. We understand that the selection has been made from no fewer than one hundred and twenty applications.

THE WEATHER AND THE BRAHMINS.—The heat of the weather continues insufferable; and although we have had a few showers of rain early in the morning on two different occasions during the present week, there have been none of the usual indications of the setting-in of the monsoon, namely, electric displays of an evening in the north-east quarter, with a heavy gathering of clouds. The rain that has fallen has come up from the southward, but it is scarcely worth mentioning. The Brahmins predict that the first heavy fall of rain will be to-morrow (Sunday), which will be the first day of the new moon, on which the *murg sul* or opening day of the rains will fall. Should rain not fall on that day, they say the monsoon will be late and is not to be looked for until a month later, on the first of the month of Ashad, the month by which the Banians regulate the price of grain and other produce. If no rain should fall on that day, and the sky be clear, they raise their prices all round; but if rain falls, or the sky is overclouded, they lower them accordingly. For our own part we would rather go in for the "*pyla nukshutre or murg sul*" and our hope is in Sunday producing the much desired change in the weather. It is no joke being tormented by the heat as we have been for the last fortnight or three weeks.

UNIFORM FOR THE EUROPEAN CONSTABULARY.—We understand that the Chief Commissioner of Police intends clothing the European Police Constables in a neat uniform, to consist of a dress tunic of blue cloth, with cap and trousers to match, the whole tastefully ornamented with silver lace cord; also an every-day suit of the same colour as the dress suit, but of some light material. It is the intention of Mr. Souter, we understand, to recommend that Government shall supply the dress suit free of cost, the Constables paying for the lighter working suit. This is but fair, as, since the consolidation of their pay, the allowance which formerly was made to them in lieu of regimental clothing, has been stopped, and nothing substituted in its place.

This clothing movement is a want supplied that has long been required; it being impossible for a stranger in Bombay to know a Constable when he sees him; some of them appearing "a-lamode," their hair greased, hammered out, and bent, bespeaking Parisian manipulation; whilst others look as though they had been rigged by contract, and cheap at that. Not many months ago, a man was charged with assaulting a Constable in the execution of his duty; his defence was that he did not know it was a Constable he had assaulted; he having no outward or visible sign to show his authority. This will be obviated by a uniform; for the present one, consisting, as it does, of a blue jacket and a white hat can scarcely be considered one, especially as it is never worn except in the High Court, during the Criminal Sessions, and then the wearer is subjected to great anxiety of mind; for with the jackets are worn white continuations, and should the wearer drop his anchor on foul ground, he carries away with him a specimen thereof in the shape of anything but an ornamental crescent.

THE well-known firm of Messrs W. Dalziel and Co. of Agra, having branch houses at Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, is, we hear, about to become, on the 1st of October next, "The Upper India Commercial Association (Limited)." The price of the transfer is said to be estimated at seven and a half lacs of rupees. Mr. Webb is named as the future manager. The above information, which we take from the *Mofussilite*, suggests to us that it is another of the many instances we alluded to some days ago, that our present military system leaves no other opening for men of ability, excepting the opening that leads out of the service. Mr. W. Dalziel, the founder of the well known firm in question, was, some fourteen years ago, a soldier in the Company's service. Being fortunate enough to become assistant to the canteen serjeant he soon contrived to gain sufficient, by the skilful manipulation of the dram measure, to purchase his discharge, and set up in business in Agra as a pork butcher. His first essay proved a decided failure, and only resulted in the loss of his capital, with no other acquisition than some caution and experience. With these essential qualities he succeeded in obtaining some goods on credit, and embarked as a Merchant, and Commission Agent, Auctioneer, Dawk Agent, Life Insurance Agent, &c. &c. &c. and when he died suddenly, of cholera, in 1861, just as he had returned from a voyage to England, his business had increased to such an extent that he had branches in most of the principal stations in the North-West, and his share of the business was found at his decease to amount, we believe, to £20,000. Mr. Webb, who is named as the manager of the new Company, was also a soldier, a serjeant in Her Majesty's Fourteenth Light Dragoons, and from his energetic habits and steady application to business, will no doubt have very little reason to regret having abandoned the saddle for the high stool behind the desk. From the same regiment came Mr. Hunt, the founder of the well known firm of Hunt, Monnet and Co., a firm that is at the present moment occupying more of the public attention than any other of this Presidency. Mr. Hunt, we believe, amassed the capital to start in his late profitable business, by ministering to the creature comforts of the officers of his regiment, in the capacity of mess serjeant, and although his hitherto considered flourishing business has suddenly collapsed, we are greatly disappointed in our estimate of Mr. Hunt's sagacity if he has left himself entirely unprovided. But we need not enumerate any more of the many successful men the army has produced, to prove our point that a deal of latent talent exists in the army. We think Government would be wise if it would find employment for such men in the service, by affording the incentive of distinction that is open to every other career.—*Poona Observer.*

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*3rd June.*)

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—John Bush, seaman of the ship *Romania*, was charged by the captain of that ship with making use of the following language, viz., that he would suffer six months for the "sanguinary old son of a female of the canine species," before he left the ship; and again that he would as soon shoot the captain as sip his Bohea, and would do so if he could get a good chance. This language was proved by the boatswain and carpenter's mate to have been made use of by the prisoner on the 20th May last whilst at sea. It was reported to the captain, who, for his own safety, confined the prisoner until his arrival in harbour yesterday.

The captain being sworn said that he was in fear the prisoner, if at liberty on board the ship, would put his threats into execution; he therefore prayed that some steps might be taken for his protection.

The prisoner admitted a portion of the language, but said he was aggravated, as the captain had threatened to keep his eye upon him.

He was sentenced to find bail, himself in Rs. 600, and two sureties in Rs. 300 each, failing which he would be sent to the House of Correction with hard labour for six months, or be sent on board if the vessel sailed in the mean time.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Heerjee Culliaujee, one of the Colaba cotton dealers, was charged with this offence. It appeared that the defendant was driving from the Colaba Causeway in the usual reckless style assumed by these fortunate cotton speculators, when he ran into a shigram coming in the opposite direction, although the shigram was on the right side of the road. His only defence was that he had called out to the complainant who did not get out of the way, hence the accident. He was fined Rs. 5 and cautioned.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*3rd June.*)

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Mahomedan by name Goolam Cader Abdool Nubee, a servant in the employ of Mr. Charles Culverhouse, a fitter on the Baroda Railway, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a clock, of the value of twelve rupees, the property of his master.

Mr. Culverhouse stated that on the night of Thursday last, the clock was in a box in a room upstairs. He slept downstairs, but the prisoner slept in the same room where the clock was kept. On the morning of yesterday at about five o'clock, Mr. Culverhouse was disturbed by hearing a running upstairs, he immediately got up and went upstairs to see what was the matter. He there saw the prisoner in custody of the police with the clock tied up in his turban.

Wittoo Gopal, police constable No. 496, stated to the effect that yesterday morning while he was at the Girgaum new road he saw the prisoner coming from the direction of Gamdevi with something bulky tied in a cloth under his arm. He challenged the prisoner and asked him what he had under his arm. He said a clock. He then escaped from him, and ran to the prosecutor's house. The policeman followed him and apprehended the prisoner with the clock in his possession.

The prisoner urged in defence that he did not commit the theft: he was not a thief.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the Common Jail with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—Meya Mahomed Oosman, a Mahomedan, aged about twenty years, was charged with assaulting one Ahmed Shaik Latif on the 2nd instant.

It appeared, from the evidence of the prosecutor, who is a rope maker, that at 3 P. M. of Thursday last, while he was sitting on the footpath of the Duncan Road, the prisoner suddenly came behind him and struck him two blows with a stick on his back and head. A policeman came there and took the prisoner into custody.

Several witnesses were then examined on behalf of the prosecutor whose evidence clearly established the charge against the prisoner.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labor, in the Common Jail.

OPENING OF THE "GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS."

THESE Mills are the most spacious and extensive, with one exception, of any erected on the Island of Bombay, or indeed in this Presidency, and occupy a large area of ground at Chinchpoogly, on the Parell Road, near the Lall Bagh, which originally cost the Company Rs. 16,650, but which is now, from the rapidly increasing value of ground within the last few years, worth more than a lakh. The buildings are very spacious and lofty, and great credit is due to the architect who designed them, partly upon an English model, and to the contractors who have carried out the plans and specifications. They are constructed of the best *pucka* materials, and are ventilated upon a system which ensures the rooms in which the various branches of labour are performed being kept as cool as it is possible in this climate. Altogether, about ten lakhs of rupees have been expended upon the buildings and machinery, including the purchase of the ground on which they are erected, and there still remains a capital of between three and four lakhs for the purchase of materials to keep the Mills at work. The buildings and machinery are alike in a perfect state ready to commence operations, and the friends of the shareholders were invited on Thursday last, the 2nd instant, to meet the Directors at the works at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of witnessing the formal opening of the Mills.

Shortly after the hour indicated in the invitations issued under the signature of the Secretary, Mr. Babajee Cassinath, a select party of European ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Directors' Room, where they were shortly afterwards joined by a large party of Native gentlemen of all classes of the community. The visitors were received by Mr. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee, Bhownuggria, the enterprising and popular Chairman of the Company, assisted by the Secretary, Mr. Babajee Cassinath, and the other Directors. The room was handsomely furnished and the tables decorated with flowers. The entrance to the Mills was also gaily decorated with flags. Shortly after the company had assembled, they were invited to proceed to the Engine Room, to witness the starting and "christening" of the magnificent engines, which were now for the first time to be placed on their trial under the superintendence of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Baldwin, by whom they were fitted. The monster beams having put the machinery in motion, at that moment Miss Heycock and Miss Menge, two young ladies who had kindly consented to assist at the ceremony, broke two bottles of creaming champagne on the engines which were then duly declared to be severally christened the Princess Alexandra and the Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria. The engines and boilers were manufactured by Messrs. B. Hick and Son, of Bolton. They are two compound engines of 80 horse-power nominal, capable of being worked up to 600 indicated horse-power. They have five twin boilers, and are fitted with Green's Economiser for the saving of fuel, &c. After the ceremony of starting and naming the engines had been performed, and three cheers given by the company in honour of the interesting occasion, they proceeded to the Weaving and Spinning Rooms, where a portion of the machinery was set in motion in order to give the company an idea of its working when in full operation. The trial gave entire satisfaction, and everything went off in first-rate style without an accident or hitch of any kind. 4 Mules were at work; a thing that has not been accomplished in Bombay before on the starting of the engines.

To give our readers an idea of the resources of these Mills, we may mention that in the Scutching Room there are three Openers, three Scutchers, and three Lap machines; in the Card Room there are 72 carding machines, 12 draw frames (3 heads each) 12 slubbing frames (60 spindles each), and 24 roving frames of 120 spindles each. In the Spinning Room there are 22 mules of 728 spindles each—total 16,016 spindles, 46 throstles of 304 spindles each—total 13,984 spindles: grand total of spindles, 30,000. In the Loom Shed there are 4 winding frames of 100 spindles, 6 warding machines, and 3 sizing frames. The total number of looms in these Mills is 608, namely, 304 36-inch, 152 40-inch, and 152 45-inch looms. All the machinery is made by Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co. of Oldham, and the Mill gearing by Messrs. B. Hick and Son of Bolton.

Attached to these Mills, which are placed under the management of Mr. Hilton, is a strong staff of engineers and mechanics, whose names we have much pleasure in giving, as follows:—Messrs. Grimshaw, Charles Simson, Baldwin, Higham, Dunkerley, Huntington, Worswick, R. Oakes, Joseph Holt William Nabbs, Winterburn, and two Messrs. McEvoy.

After the company had gone over the whole of the premises and had had everything connected with the machinery explained to them in the most courteous and pleasing manner by Mr. Hilton, who was unwearying in his attention to all present, they were invited to partake of a sumptuous and succulent collation in one of the large rooms of the building, where two long rows of tables were laid out and abundantly furnished with all the delicacies of the season, including all manner of ices, and a splendid dessert; the purveyor being Mr. Sorabjee, the proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel. The table at which the European ladies and gentlemen were entertained was presided over by Mr. E Heycock, and that at which the Native gentlemen were entertained, by Mr. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee Bhownuggria.

As soon as the various delicacies had been sufficiently discussed, a rapid and well kept up independent file-firing, from centre to flanks, of champagne corks, warned the guests of the hospitable Directors of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, (Limited), that a toast was about to be proposed. Mr. Heycock thereupon rose, and in an appropriate speech, in which he contrasted the state of Bombay twelve years ago with what it is now as regarded the development of great public enterprises of this description, he called the company to unite with him in drinking, in a bumper, "Prosperity to the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company." The toast was responded to with three cheers,—and one more cheer for the worthy proposer.

Mr. Hilton returned thanks on the part of the Directors, and Dr. Hunter then proposed, in a speech which elicited much applause—"The Ladies;" a toast which was of course responded to with all the honours.

Mr. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee, Bhownuggria, the Chairman of the Directors of the Company, then rose and addressed the company as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—You have been requested to meet here this afternoon for the purpose of witnessing the opening of this Mill. It is, as you are aware, about four years since the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company was started, and though at first much difficulty was experienced from the contractors not having fulfilled their contract within the stipulated time, it is a matter of sincere congratulation to the shareholders that the work has at length been nearly brought to completion. It is also a matter of congratulation that we succeeded in securing the ground and giving out the contract at the time we did—for the value of land, likewise of labour and materials, has since more than trebled, so that the Company is now possessed of property considerably exceeding its original outlay. Now that the Mill has been started, it is sincerely hoped that it will prove successful, and this in a measure to compensate the Directors for the trouble, anxiety, and attention that have already been bestowed upon the undertaking; for it has been already arranged among the Directors themselves that there should be a division of labour, and that each member should in rotation visit the Mills frequently, and get the whole of the machinery put into working order as early as practicable, so as to enable the shareholders speedily to obtain a fair return for their outlay. I may mention here, that we are much indebted to the manager, Mr. Hilton, who with the staff of mechanics under him has set up the machinery sent out by the eminent makers Messrs Platt, Brothers, and to him and his staff I beg to return the thanks of the Directors and shareholders. The Secretary too, is deserving of your special favour, for the prompt manner in which he has carried out the orders of the Board of Directors, and for his constant attention and zeal in his onerous duties—and my colleagues and myself are highly satisfied with him. Nor must our engineer be forgotten—his superintendence of the construction of the Mills was able and satisfactory, and to him also our thanks are due. I have already, I am afraid, taken up too much of your valuable time. I trust you are pleased with what you have witnessed this day, and next year, if we are permitted to meet here again, the Directors hope, under Providence, to lay before you better accounts of the working of the Mills. I will now say God speed the work!

The company then rose and commenced to disperse, bouquets of flowers and *pan soo pares* being previously distributed by the worthy Secretary, Mr. Babajee Cassinath. Every one expressed themselves as being highly gratified with all they had seen, and with the hospitable entertainment they had received.

In the evening the staff of engineers and mechanics, and their friends, were sumptuously entertained by the Directors of the Company in a building adjoining the new Mills, in honour of the occasion of their being thus formally opened.

We understand the Directors expect that the Mills will be at full work in the course of another month or six weeks. There is, we believe, at present some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of skilled labour to work the Mills up to full-time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondents "Bones" and "Disgust" might both take a lesson of moderation and political philosophy from the hero of an anecdote which I find in a New York paper, and send herewith to you.

CATO.

LOOKING FOR A SITUATION UNDER GOVERNMENT.—Petrolium V. Naseby writes that he had an interview with the Presiden, lately, which terminated thus:—"Is there any little thing I kin do for you?" sez he. "Nothing particular. I woad accept a small post orfis, if sitooatid within ezy range uv a distillry. My politikle daze is well nigh over. Let me but see the old party wunst more in the ascendency; let these old ize wunst moar behold the constitooshun ez it wus, and the Uneyun ez it wus, and the nigger ware he ought 2 be, and I will rap the mantel of private life around me, and go in 2 delirium tremens happy. I hev no ambishen. I am in the sear and yaller leaf. These whitin' locks, them sunkin' cheeks, warn me that age and whiskey hev dun ther puffek wurk, and that I shall soon go hents. Linkin, scorn not my words. I hav sed. Adoo."—*New York Paper.*

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The statement made by your correspondent "Bones" in to-day's *Gazette* that the letter on "Miscegenation" signed "Disgust" was written by an assistant to Messrs. Watson & Co. is false.

On behalf of myself and all other assistants I beg to deny the authorship of the letter, or knowledge of the writer.

It would be well if "Bones" took a little more trouble to ascertain the truth of his information, before making such a scurrilous attack.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

J. R. K. JOHNSON.

Bombay, 3rd June.

SCEPTICS AND SECULARISTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your daily contemporary, in a recent notice of Sir John Lawrence's Minute on Christianity in India, had occasion to mention the late Mr. William Arnold, formerly Director of Public Instruction in the Punjaub. As might have been expected, that gentleman, as an advocate of religious neutrality in India, was described as a sceptical secularist and a fanatic of unbelief. The terms here employed, being more or less equivocal, are peculiar favourites with the writer on educational matters in the *Times of India*. They permit him to insinuate, without exactly stating it, that William Arnold was an atheist and a materialist. He has long been in the habit of making use of this sophist's weapon against the living: he here shows himself equally prepared to wield it against the dead.

There was never any one to whom the terms "sceptic" and "secularist" could be applied with less propriety than William Arnold. The former term, indeed, in the vocabulary of persons like the writer in the *Times of India* is employed, I believe, to characterise all persons who are not accustomed to consider the existing religious traditions of their time and country as ultimate and final truth. In this sense of the word William Arnold's scepticism was an inherited malady: he learnt it at school and in his own home: to him at least it came in the guise of a religious lesson inculcated by the best of fathers and sanctioned in every page of the New Testament. If this is to be a sceptic William Arnold—with all who have done any considerable services to mankind—was a sceptic. But he was certainly not such in the ordinary sense of the term. His faults, so far as I remember, lay rather in the opposite direction. The religious doctrines which he had been taught he adhered to firmly, and he was apparently under little temptation to submit them to intellectual scrutiny. He was a strong believer in the reality of religious influences. His religion had a powerful influence on every action of his life and coloured all his judgments. His honourable and anxious sense of justice led him to question the righteousness of making the people of India pay for schools to which the teachers of a foreign creed were to have constant access, while those of their own were to be as carefully excluded. But he never thought that religion was of no importance in education (a son of Dr. Arnold could hardly think that), still less was he without any belief, as the writer in the *Times of India* wishes to insinuate, in any supernatural truth, in God, or the life beyond the grave. By carefully distinguishing between Christians and Secularists this uncandid writer has clearly shown that he wishes it to be understood that all the advocates of religious neutrality in India are unbelievers, or, in plainer terms, materialists and atheists.

Injustice and uncharitableness of this sort are never in the long run successful. Religion, which needs not the support of calumnious pens, is never perhaps less in danger than when its cause is committed to uncharitable hands. For people are then led to compare the unlovely copy with the divine original. And returning to William Arnold I will say thus much, that his Christianity, sincere and earnest as it was, was not the Christianity of the *Times of India*. It was always compatible with perfect fairness of mind and the toleration for others. It shrank from injustice and evil-speaking and evil insinuations as from a plague. It was lastly a religion which had no fear of light, which knew that the Gospel was the child of light, and was in harmony with things that loved light. The sceptical secularist of the *Times of India* was indeed one of a class of Christians who are still too rare in the world. Their type of Christianity, I know, is not that which enjoys the favour of those who live by flattering the religious passions of their contemporaries; but it is one yet destined, I believe, to prevail in the world. It would indeed be a bitter thing if the religion of Christ were to end like the older Judaism in empty Rabbinical learning; in the bad heart and narrow understanding of the Pharisee.

W. W.

Mahableshwur, 1st June.

THE PARSEE RELIGION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In reply to *Kin-chin, Latow*, I beg to state that the passage referred to by me is to be found in Sir William Jones' letter to Anquetil du Perron, and is as follows:—

"Ou Zoroastre n'avait pas le sens commun, ou il n'ecrivoit pas le livre que vous lui attribuez." "Either Zoroaster had not common sense, or he did not write the book which you attribute to him." (See Sir W. Jones' Works, IV. vol., "Lettre à Monsieur A Du P.")

I beg to quote here a few passages from the same letter of the learned Orientalist on the Vendidad, Izashnê, and Vispard of the Parsis. I may premise that the translation of the thirteenth fargard of the Vendidad rendered by Perron is materially the same as that given by Mr. Bleek in the Zend Avesta published by Mr. Muncherji Cama.

"They," [the Vendidad &c.] says Sir W. Jones, "contain nothing which corresponds with the character of a philosopher, or of a legislator. We shall cite only the description of the dog; and if, after this absurd rahpsody [the thirteenth fargard], the most intelligible and the most important part of the book, the reader wish to read it entirely he is indeed a bold spirit. See then how Zoroaster speaks through his excellent interpreter:—

"'The dog has eight qualities: he is like an Athornê (a priest), he is like a soldier, he is like a labourer, the source of wealth, he is like a bird, he is like a robber, he is like a wild beast, he is like a woman of a bad life, he is like a young person.' Is not this a beautiful group! But we must have the details: Oh! we shall have then really the sublime. List,

"'As the Athornê, the dog eats whatever he finds; as the Athornê, he is benevolent and happy; as the Athornê, he is content with everything; as the Athornê he puts to a distance those who approach him: he is like the Athornê.' See what a geometrical precision is formally observed. There is only a little want of common sense in the demonstration, but it is well compensated for by the fine and elegant manner in which Zoroaster has satirized the priests: and these words, he eats what he finds, are very emphatic. We must henceforth remember, that long before our day it has been consistent with a polite style most liberally to bestow the title of a dog.

"'The dog advances as a soldier, he attacks pure cattle when conducting them like a soldier; he roves before and behind places like a soldier: he is like a soldier.' There are many warriors who would not find such a comparison flattering.

"'The dog is active, watchful during the time of sleep, like a labourer the source of wealth; he roves before and behind places, like a labourer the source of wealth: he roves behind and before places, like a labourer, the source of wealth: he is a labourer.' Before, behind, behind, before. A graceful and emphatic repetition.

"'Like a bird the dog is gay; he approaches man like a bird, he nourishes himself what he can take like a bird: he is like a bird.'

"In the same way, it can be proved that the dog resembles all the animals of Buffon's Natural History. The monkey nourishes himself with what he can take, the cat likewise, the squirrel likewise; and all the animals likewise. Therefore, the dog resembles all the animals. Oh! what a fine thing is the Persian logic! If he who gives us it so eloquently would keep a school, and impregnate the surrounding atmosphere, what an easy tone would not be substituted for the Roman and Greek pedantry!

"'The dog works in the dark, like a robber; he is exposed to hunger, like a robber. He often receives some injury, like a robber: he is like a robber.' The poor dog is about to be lost in parallels, but notwithstanding the good intention of Zoroaster, in his favour, what has he gained?

"'The dog acts in the dark, like a wild beast; his strength is during the night, like a wild beast; sometimes he has nothing to eat, like a wild beast; frequently he receives something bad, like a wild beast: he is like a wild beast.' New and agreeable turnings at every moment! Don't laugh reader: respect antiquity; admire all that belongs to Zoroaster.'

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

“ ‘The dog is content like a woman of bad life: he wanders in the steets like a woman of bad life; nourishes himself with what he can find like a woman of bad life: he is as a woman of bad life.’ The philosopher wished to prove that he was acquainted with all conditions! what matter, that it was at the expense of the dog and of reason? But patience! let us have the last comparison, at least as just as the others.

“ ‘The dog sleeps a great deal like a young person; he is lively, and always in action like a young person; he has a long tongue like a young person; he runs in advance like a young person. Such are the two chief dogs which I (Hormazda) have caused to move in places, to wit, the dog Pesoschoroun, and the dog Vescheroun.’

“Hormazd, great Hormazd, origin of all good as Ahriman is the origin of all evil according to the Vendidad among Guèbres, if thou hast dictated this dog of a description to Zoroaster, I give thee no yescht; thou art but a foolish genius; perhaps with the ‘colour of lilies and roses,’ but certainly without brain!

“You see, Sir,” proceeds Sir W. Jones, “how the evil increases: we will in our turn end with these exclamations; will you like better this dilemma? Either Zoroaster had not common sense, or he did not write the book which you attribute to him; if he had not common sense, he ought to have been left in the throng, and in obscurity; if he did not write the book, it was imprudent to publish it in his name.”

I trust “Latow” will now be satisfied that I made no groundless assertion regarding Zoroaster, or his writings, if indeed they (at least some of them) could be properly called his writings. “Latow” has challenged me to prove that the Zend Avesta is all nonsense. It is not possible to do this within the limits of a single letter, as it would require me to make long quotations from Mr. Cama's book with comments upon them. Will you, Mr. Editor, permit me to write a series of letters on this subject? If, however, the above-quoted passages from Sir W. Jones, and some other testimonies which I shall presently give, convince you and “Latow” of the nonsensicality of the Zend Avesta, and of the absurdity of its being recognized as a book of inspiration, I shall not trouble you any further. But let the Parsis read carefully what the most famous men in the world have said regarding Zoroaster's books. Gibbon, against whom they can have no prejudice, speaks of the Zend Avesta as “that motly composition, dictated by reason and passion, by enthusiasm and by selfish motives”—and as containing only “some useful and sublime truths, disgraced by a mixture of the most abject and dangerous superstition.” Richardson, the first European author of a Persian and Arabic Lexicon, asks earnestly, “Can human credulity suppose this to be the composition of Zoroaster, or of any man who had pretensions to common sense?” Major-General Vans Kennedy, whose book on Heathen Mythology is one of the best works on that subject, says of the Zend Avesta, that “It is in every respect totally unworthy of attention, for I concur entirely in the justness of this dilemma, proposed by Sir W. Jones to Anquetil du Perron.” (See his book on Ancient and Hindoo Mythology, p. 401.)

“Latow” would have the world to believe that as a book of ethics the Zend Avesta is pre-eminent. Than this nothing could be farther from the truth, and nothing so fatal to a right acquisition of the truth. Well, let him read what a great Frenchman, Abbè Foucher, has said:—“The books of Zoroaster, so barren on the subject of the moral virtues, treat to a fastidious extent of the arbitrary and superstitious ceremonies prescribed by Law, and it is to this they reduce all the religious virtues. While they denounce some gross vices, both opposed to society and to good manners, they denounce with the same severity the most indifferent acts. To strike a dog, or not to feed it, is a crime as great as to kill a man, or to suffer him to die of hunger; to bury or to throw into water the corpse of a man or brute is a profanation as great as to practise magic. If we were to judge from the Zend books of the doctrine of the ancient Persians on morality, we could but form a very wretched idea of it indeed. But the great philosophers, and especially Xenophon, give us a more favourable picture; and even if we grant the picture to be too bright, we must allow it to retain some resemblance. From this I conclude either that the Persians studied their moral law in some other books than the Avesta, or that this work of which we have but small extracts in the Zend books contained other important facts which have not reached to our time.” (See Memoires de Litterature, vol. xxxix. pp. 793-4). Mr. Elphinstone, in his History of India (vol. 1 p. 512), speaks of the Parsi religion as having in it “nothing inspiring or encouraging,” and that the “powers of good and evil (Ahurmazda and Ahriman) are so equally matched, that the constant attention of every man is necessary to defend himself by puerile ceremonies against the malignant spirits from whom his deity is too weak to protect him.”

Such is the estimate of the ethical system of Zoroaster by two men of eminence—the one a philosopher and the other a statesman;—I defy the Parsis to prepare a pure system of morals, such as would meet with the approval of the whole civilized world—from their three religious books, the Vendidad, the Izashnè and the Vispard,—independently of the writings of the ancient nations or of the modern Europeans. Let them try to frame a code of legislation for society from their Scriptures, and they will soon find themselves under the necessity of first relapsing into barbarism before they undertake such a task. To compare or liken the Avesta with the works of Bacon or Plato, or even with the Penal Code of Macaulay, would be simply insulting the memory of those great men, and condemning ourselves, in the sight of the world, as fools and fanatics. The evil hour of fire worship and elemental adoration is drawing nigh;—Yea it has already come; and intelligent and candid men will soon force the controversy upon their countrymen, whether or not the Zend Avesta—now that its contents are disclosed to them in the translation published at the expense of Mr. M. H. Cama—shall be received and adopted as their standard of faith and practice. I do not traduce the Parsis—how can I? Am I not a Parsi myself? But I declare that no Parsi youth after reading this translation, after reading in it, for instance, that a man can go right direct to heaven by the meritorious act of killing some thousands of rats and ants and innumerable other harmless creatures—will believe it but as a tissue of lies, absurdities, and follies—fit only to be consigned to the flames as a barbarous production of a barbarous age? I have to say many things on this subject, but I must reserve them for some other occasion.

2nd June. ALIF.

SIND.

Treatment of the Apparently Drowned.—The season of inundations is fast approaching, and the weekly Police Digests will be freighted as usual with the record of loss of life in all parts of the Province from drowning. That many persons, in whom animation is merely suspended, could be saved, if an easy mode of treatment were generally known, there can be no doubt of. Dr. Marshall Hall introduced a method which proved so successfully that it was adopted by the Royal Humane Society and the National Life-Boat Institution; but a great improvement upon it, lately suggested by Dr. R. H. Sylvester of London, has now superseded Dr. Hall's. All that need be imparted to the native community in the same way that directions for the treatment of snake-bites have been circulated, is a general outline, as follows, of the method of proceeding in cases of apparent drowning, suffocation from noxious gases, compression of the throat, or other causes:—In all cases of drowning remove the wet clothes, and provide warm and dry clothing as soon as possible. To permit the free entrance of the air into the lungs, cleanse the mouth and nostrils if clogged with mud or froth, and draw forward the patient's tongue keeping it fixed, if requisite, by a piece of string or elastic band over the tongue and under the chin. Free at the same time the neck and chest from all light clothing such as neckties and stays. Place the patient on the back with the head and shoulders slightly raised by a folded coat or similar article. Then, to enlarge the cavity of the chest and draw air into the lungs, grasp the patient's arms above the elbows and, draw them gently and steadily upwards until they meet above the head, and keep them there for two seconds. Then to expel the air, turn the arms down and press them gently and firmly against the sides for two seconds. These movements are to be alternately deliberately, and steadily persevered in fifteen times every minute until a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived. Then the patient may be placed in a warm bath for five or six minutes, still continuing the spontaneous respiratory movements; and the action of the respiratory muscles may be stimulated by dashing cold and hot water alternately on the chest and face. After the breathing has been restored, the natural warmth of the body must be kept up by friction and the application of bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, &c., to the limbs and body. The rationale of these proceedings is very evident; by raising the arms above the head the ribs are pulled upwards by the pectoral muscles, and the cavity of the chest enlarged, air passing down the windpipe to supply the partial vacuum. On depressing the arms, the cavity of the chest is diminished, and the air consequently expelled. There can be no doubt, but that the natural movements of respiration are more closely imitated by this than by any other mode, and the plan is so simple and free from complication, that it has the advantage of being readily practised by the most ignorant.—At all events, it is better than taking a child by the heels and swinging him round, as the Sindhees do, or holding an adult head downwards, or rolling him along the ground.—*Sindian, May 29.*

CAUTIONS FOR THE TIMES.

(From the Economist.)

It is perhaps to be regretted that the Bank of England did not on Thursday last, raise the rate of discount. It is true that there is an increase of trifling amount—about 10,000*l*—in the reserve of notes, but, on the other hand, the exchanges continue so unfavorable that gold dribbles away. The bullion is less than last week by 175,526*l*, and what is worse is that the condition of the banking department is not, even after the augmentation of reserve, at all admirable. It is generally held that the Bank should keep in cash between a half and a third of its banking liabilities: the account now stands:—

Public deposits	6,217,965
Private deposits	12,620,036
Seven-day bills	528,367
	£19,366,368

while the reserve of notes and coin is only 6,261,541*l*, or less than one-third. Can it be said that the circumstances of the time are so especially favourable, so calculated to inspire confidence and security, that the Bank of England need keep less than its ordinary reserve? On the contrary, we believe that the peculiarities of the moment are decidedly adverse, and that there is rather reason for the Bank holding more than usual than for holding less than usual.

First. There is likely to be a very considerable drain of bullion to the East and other countries to pay for cotton which we have either bought or are about to buy. The import of raw cotton is augmenting rapidly. From the tables of the Board of Trade, issued this morning, it appears that we have received, in the three months ending 31st March, the following *quantities* of cotton:—

	1862. cwts.	1863. cwts.	1864. cwts.
Cotton, Raw—From United States	5,276	3,401	1,787
Bahamas and Bermuda	...	11,971	63,940
Mexico	...	14,781	49,227
Brazil	39,469	49,749	61,210
Turkey	4,432	12,661	47,756
Egypt	196,085	233,642	309,091
British India	260,605	387,701	459,028
China	9	26,951	105,476
Other countries	68,262	52,179	34,453
Total	574,138	793,036	1,131,968

The values are officially stated for two months of the year only—

	1862. £	1863. £	1864. £
From United States	16,048	4,567	9,300
Bahamas and Bermudas.	...	56,452	541,434
Mexico	...	31,421	121,549
Brazil	152,078	249,493	536,062
Turkey	5,865	72,325	210,705
Egypt	198,549	862,706	1,999,104
British India	580,802	2,022,469	2,252,206
China	32	49,505	265,905
Other countries	253,017	182,605	123,968
Total	1,206,392	3,531,543	6,060,229

showing both in value and in quantity an enormous augmentation.

It is we believe true, that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the year, we are paying for the cotton we receive to some extent earlier than we paid for it last year. Last year the Oriental shippers drew at low prices, and we had to pay them a surplus, because the prices in fact realised here were higher than those at which the drafts had been calculated. *Now* the drafts are estimated for rather higher prices than those obtained, and counter bills are drawn, at least sometimes, on India for the difference. But it is also said that the Indian shippers, being much richer than last year do not so immediately send in their bills for discount, and whatever be the date of payment, whether we are paying earlier for cotton or later, we must pay much for cotton. And we must pay much bullion. The ryot, the actual grower, will take nothing else. He is a principal benefitter by the American revolution; he can sell the produce of his labour very dear, and only cares to receive payment for it in one article—in the article all barbarians prize—in coin. The exact account between this country and the East, or between this country and Brazil or Egypt, cannot be accurately stated, but we may state with confidence that we are increasing our imports of cotton from those countries most rapidly, and that all sudden augmentations of import trade, as an ordinary rule and general principle, require the payment of actual cash—of gold or silver.

It may indeed, be said, and justly said, that our exports to the East are rapidly increasing. The figures show this most conclusively. According to the last Board of Trade tables, the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to India were:—

India:—	1862. £	1863. £	1864. £
Bombay and Scinde.	606,031	543,415	1,427,343
Madras	134,713	83,193	328,112
Bengal and Pegu	1,333,867	728,647	1,451,488
	2,074,611	1,355,255	3,206,943

But we are not sure that whatever is exported to the East is sold to the ryot. As respects the instant bullion demand, we must not reckon the goods shipped, and perhaps lying in warehouse, but not sold to the native producer. Unsold goods in India and China do not settle the balance of trade; they are so much English produce now placed in a distant country; so far as our international balance is concerned, they might just as well have stopped at home. We do not *assert* that these exports to the East are not wholly sold, but we say that we wait to hear that they are sold; we are dubious whether so large an increase of English manufactures will be consumed on a sudden by the saving Indian native

As far, therefore, as respects the bullion account,—the probable estimate of its supply and demand,—we cannot but anticipate a great demand from the East and other comparatively new countries of cotton supply upon England. But there are two other most important considerations which have to be taken account of when we are estimating the probable future of our money market. The first of these is the enormous rate at which our capital is being absorbed in trade. The exports of the country, month by month, are something like 30 per cent. above last year, and 50 per cent over those of the preceding. The figures are:—

	January. £	February. £.	March. £
1862	8,439,055	8,320,059	9,664,649
1863	8,045,155	9,298,576	10,217,473
1864	10,413,586	12,698,121	13,555,674

Whether this hugh export be legitimate or not,—whether it be paid for by the foreigner or not,—is, for our present purpose, immaterial. Either way, whether it prove ultimately a profitable speculation, or an unprofitable lock-up, it equally for the moment absorbs English capital. It is equally a drain on our savings, and it is obvious that an increase of export business of 30 per cent, or thereabouts, must soon tell on the value of capital in the country.

Secondly. We are not without apprehension of a derangement of credit. We recently showed, with much care and pains, that the *quantity* and number of new speculations were not enough to give well-founded reason for apprehension and remark. But we have never expressed any approbation of their *quality*. Many of those recently introduced are monstrous exaggerations of excellent enterprises; they copy the external features of good investments, but they are not good investments in themselves. High profits naturally and rightly induce imitation: and the high premiums obtained by launching late Companies have led to much imitation, which will be pernicious unless it is looked to. On the Stock Exchange, 30 and 40 per cent. was to-day paid by weak holders on many new shares and undertakings, banking, finance, and so forth, and it is evident that a settlement so negotiated entails dangerous possibilities. If any adverse event should happen, these borrowers at enormous percentages must lose their money; the prices of the shares in which they are speculating must largely fall.

This would not in itself be very pernicious. Mere Stock Exchange speculation is like card-playing—some lose and some win—and the total wealth of the nation is entirely unaltered. But we fear that the capital of the country is being subscribed in the very mode in which it may most hurt the country. Just now, in London, lenders are running about after borrowers. So many Banks and Credit Companies are beginning work, that they are at a loss for customers to begin upon. Petty contractors, makers of Welsh railways, and so forth, are obtaining large advances from new institutions: and we confess to great doubt whether such advances ought to be given, or whether they will ever be repaid.

The doubts incident to banking and lending of this kind must naturally be confirmed by the rapid overflow of our foreign commerce. When we look at the figures, we instinctively ask, “Is it all right?” and we are less sure that it is right when we see enormous new companies for lending money, which have no experience, which seek to make high profits, which are just the things to make bad business if it can be made in any way.

We hope, therefore, that there will be no unnecessary delay on the part of the Bank of England in raising their rate, and in protecting their reserve. We do not wish to be alarmists, but there are *three* unfavourable incidents. Our *bullion* is likely to be drained to pay for cotton; our *capital* likely to be absorbed by our rapidly-augmenting business; our *credit* is likely to be endangered by the unwise advance of new lending companies. Surely, in the face of such prospects, the utmost caution is needful on the part of the Bank of England, and on the part of every one.

WRECKS AND OTHER SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

I.—A FEW STATISTICAL RESULTS.

It has been recently asserted that the whole subject of maritime insurance is involved in “Cimmerian darkness.” This may be true enough when the topic is considered as a question of scientific probabilities. The practice of the underwriter may, at present, be quite empirical, for he has no such certain guide to estimate his peculiar risks as the actuary who deals with the expectancy of human life summons to his assistance. Mortuary observations well made and well digested keep the latter in a safe path, with even mathematical precision; the former, beyond his individual experience has no other monitor, as far as we know, than the wreck registers of the Board of Trade at Lloyds' Subscription Room. The statistics of shipping casualties occurring annually upon the coasts of the United Kingdom which the Government lays before Parliament every session constitute the best series of observations upon disasters to mercantile shipping which we possess in this country. The series besides is characterised by one important feature, which is too frequently absent from official tables and parliamentary returns. The compiler, Captain Robertson, has, very conscientiously, done all he can within reasonable compass to make the book serviceable to the public. He has separated the complex incidents and conditions of shipping casualties into separate groups, which are tabulated in convenient forms, adding, in respect of the principal data of the register, very useful tables and acceptable per centages. The whole paper, in a word is a complete treasury of available facts, for which, knowing intimately the sort of things Government blue-books very commonly are, we ought to be thankful, and pray that Captain Robertson's good example may find imitators in other departments of the service.

From the wreck register of 1862, we propose to place before our readers some information of paramount interest to a maritime nation like England. We propose to view, in the first place, the statistical aspect of the question, and, in the second, discuss some elementary points in what may be termed the actuarial bearings of the inquiry. On the coasts of the United Kingdom and in the neighbouring seas, during the eight years which ended with 1862, 13,657 casualties occurred to British and foreign vessels; 11,494 to the former, and 2,163 to the latter. These accidents occurred out of an aggregate of 2,745,910 voyages; 2,250,785 were made by British and 495,125 by foreign vessels.

The average ratio of casualties per thousand to British shipping was for the same period 51; to foreign shipping 44 per thousand voyages; consequently, our own suffered at the rate of 7 per thousand more than the foreigner. Our first table embodies the data for each year separately, and discriminating as between British and foreign ships:—

	Total number of voyages.	Whereof were made by British ships.	Foreign ships.
1852	231,698	197,580	34,118
1853	242,979	198,430	44,549
1854	238,675	195,165	43,510
1855	230,051	191,813	38,238
1856	247,131	206,339	40,792
1857	258,003	213,185	44,818
1858	247,585	201,872	45,713
1859	253,365	206,652	46,713
1860	260,191	209,026	51,165
1861	267,770	215,234	52,536
1862	268,462	215,489	52,973
Total	2,745,910	2,250,785	495,125

From 1852 to 1862 the number of voyages made by British ships rose from 197,580 to 215,489, an increase of 17,909, or 9·1 per cent; the foreign from 34,118 to 52,973, or an increase of 18,855, or 55·3 per cent. This is a very remarkable contrast in favour of the latter clsss of ships. The present ratio of British to foreign ships navigation our own seas is a little over 4 to 1—the numbers were last year 215, 489 and 52,973 respectively. We have just said “ships,” but, in fact, the figures represent *voyages*, although the comparison is fair enough.

The next table gives the casualties, which include every description of disaster, from total wreck to the most trivial accidents that are thought worthy of being reported; and the per centage of casualties measured upon the number of voyages, observing the same distinction of vessels as in the first table.

	Number of casualties. British ships.	Foreign ships.	Per cent or casualties on voyages. British ships.	Foreign ships.
1852	946	169	·48	·50
1853	688	144	·35	·32
1854	824	163	·42	·38
1855	974	167	·51	·44
1856	916	237	·44	·58
1857	930	213	·44	·48
1858	961	209	·48	·46
1859	1,228	188	·59	·40
1860	1,193	186	·57	·36
1861	1,273	221	·59	·42
1862	1,561	266	·72	·50
Total	11,494	2,163	·51	·44

It is to be specially noted in this table that while the ratio of accidents to foreign vessels has been pretty steady during the eight years, it has very decidedly increased of late with regard to British ships. There are reasonable explanations of this unfavourable difference; but we would rather leave them to be stated by seafaring authorities acquainted with the traffic of the British seas.

The third statement we have compiled from Captain Robertson's very full one at page 7 of the report, adding for the purpose of making a valid comparison between the different seasons, the aggregate number of days in each month and showing the ratio of casualties accordingly:—

Months in which casualties happened, 1856-62.	Aggregate No. of days.	Casualties during those days.	Daily ratio for each month.
January	217	1,198	5.5
February	198	1,052	5·3
March	217	854	3·9
April	210	580	2·8
May	217	458	2.1
June	210	290	1.4
July	217	330	1.5
August	217	410	1.9
September	210	576	2.7
October	217	1,254	5.8
November	210	1,167	5.6
December	217	1,074	4.9
Total	2,557	9,243	3.6

Note—This table representing the number of casualties—the total, 9,243, is less than the number of ships which have suffered because two, and sometimes more, ships are involved in one casualty.

It will be observed that the last table only embrace *seven* years, 1852 being absent. The danger of the dark and stormy days of winter are made terribly evident by the ratios in the last column. June is the month of least and October of greatest danger. According to our seven years' observations, a ship voyaging in October, all other things being similar, runs more than four times the risk of accidents of one in June. Meteorological conditions being in their nature most variable, and ever exercising the largest influence upon the safety of shipping afloat, a seven years' record of monthly casualties, however useful must not be taken for a broader basis for deductions than it merits. With this limitation, however we beg to submit that the adjusted table is worthy to be studied and remembered.

The sort of cargo which a ship carries is an important element in questions of sea risks. Within a certain limit, the difference of cargo implies difference in the build, rigging, and manning of vessels. A clipped ship engaged in the cotton trade of Liverpool, will differ in every respect from an ordinary collier running between the Tyne and the Thames. Speaking with reference to 1862, Captain Robertson remarks that “the greatest number of casualties happened to ships laden with coals, cres, bricks, &c. or, in other words, to ships of the collier class. He has pointed out that of the 1,827 casualties of 1862, the collier class met with 931 accidents more or less grave, while all other vessels only experienced 893. From 1855 to 1862 inclusive, casualties happened to 10,723 ships in cargo or in ballast. We have selected from the following table, according to their cargoes, the most important classes:—

Wrecks and casulties during eight years 1855-62.

Description of cargo		Vessels.
Coals		3,511
In ballast:		
Other than colliers	1,133	
Colliers	658	
		1,791
General cargoes		817
Grain, flour, and provisions		775
Metallic ores		765
Timber or bark		565
Stone, clay, bricks, &c.		541
Fishing smacks		232
Passengers and general cargo		222
Other cargoes		1,504

The most melancholy chapter in the wreck register is that which narrates the annual sacrifice of human life on the coasts, and in the adjacent seas of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the eleven years ended with 1862 no fewer than 8,775 fellow-creatures have perished by shipwreck on these dangerous shores. We show in the following table the lives lost during each of the eleven years, and the lives saved from shipwrecks during the last seven:—

Number of lives	Lost by Shipwreck.	Saved from Shipwreck.	Total.
1852	920	—	—
1853	689	—	—
1854	1549	—	—
1855	469	—	—
1856	521	2243	2764
1857	532	1668	2200
1858	340	1555	1895
1859	1645	2332	3977
1860	536	3697	4233
1861	884	4624	5508
1862	690	4039	4729
Total	8775	20158	25306

The first column contains the total for eleven years, the second and third columns for seven years only.

The terrible figures in the first column of the table have oscillated between 340 in 1858, and 1,645 in the following year. Next to 1859 in respect of mortality 1854 ranks, when the deaths were 1,549. The lives lost in 1862 amounted to 690, or 107 below the annual average of the last eleven years. One hundred and twenty-six lives were lost that year in three ships. The Life Guard a vessel which appears to have been portentously misnamed, wrecked between Shields and London, lost 52 lives; the Bencoolen off Bude, lost 26; and the Mars 48 lives Dark as the picture is, we find a ray of light athwart the gloom. The proportion of lives saved out of the whole number imperilled is increasing, and this increase is directly attributable to the efforts of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and similar noble associations that have been established on all our coasts, especially of late years, for the rescue of seamen. In 1856, which appears to be the first year the Board of Trade obtained this information, the number of lives was 2,243: the number lost, 521; together, 2,764; in 1862, the lives saved were 4,039; the number lost, 690; together 4,729. In 1856, 19 per cent of the number imperilled was lost; 1862, only 14½ per cent—a very considerably and encouraging reduction when the difficulties which encompass the chances of rescue are duly weighed. There are now 179 life boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom; in 1855, we are informed by the report of Captain Robertson, there were 127. “The mortar and rocket apparatus stations now number 238 against 198 in 1857, when the apparatus was first placed under the Coast Guard and Board of Trade.” We are further told that in addition to the lifeboats and mortar and rocket apparatus, 114 of the Coast Guard station have been supplied with Captain Ward's cork life jackets and life lines, to be used when the Coast Guard galleys are manned in bad weather, and attempt is made to rescue people struggling in the surf. Last year the Board of Trade paid £5,730 as rewards for saving life and “in the maintenance of lifeboats and mortar and rocket apparatus.” This is all as it should be and every philanthropist will hope to see these appliances for the alleviation of the mariner's many dangers increase yearly.

We must here conclude with one statement, that shows the number of casualties other than collisions attended with loss of life on different seaboards in 1862:—

	Casualties attended with Loss of Life. Total Losses.	Partial Losses.	Lives Lost.
Farn Islands to Flamborough Head.	2	2	9
Flamborough Head to the North Foreland	16	2	68
North Foreland to St. Catherine's Point	1	—	1
St. Catherine's Point to Start Point	3	2	20
Start Point to Land's End	4	1	36
Land's End to Hartland Point (including Scilly)	2	1	29
Hartland Point to St. David's Head.	10	2	102
St. David's Head and Carnsore Point to Lambay Island and Skerries, Anglesea	8	4	64
Skerries and Lambay Head to Fair Head and Mull of Kintyre	11	2	44
Cape Wrath to Buchanness	3	—	26
Buchanness to Farn Island	2	1	5
All other parts of the Coast	19	2	83
Total	81	19	487
	100		

This table would be much more useful if the mileage of the different coast lines were also shown in its colmnns; but, this is a point upon which we hope for a future opportunity of saying a few words.

RIFLED ORDNANCE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(From Edinburgh Review.)

(Concluded from “Bombay Gazette” of June 2.)

We do not intend to enter in this place upon the details of the controversy between the partisans of the Armstrong system and the friends of Mr. Whitworth. They must be brought to the test of experiment, and in the meantime a full account of their rival merits has been given us by Sir Emerson Tennent, which it would be idle to seek to condense. There is great wisdom in the dictum of our late revered friend Sir Howard Douglas, that ‘the comparative value and importance of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns (so essentially different in contruction, dimensions, faculties, and aptitude, that they cannot be *equally* adapted to all the requirements of general service) can only be correctly estimated, fairly judged so far as they satisfy the principles of gunnery, and their real service uses proved by actual experiment and protracted trials under circumstances resembling as nearly as possible the requirements and vicissitudes of war.’*

But there is one part of the question on which we feel bound to record our opinion. We think that the Report of the Committee on rifled cannon in 1858, by which the Armstrong system was adopted, and the other systems virtually set aside was not based upon a perfectly just and careful inquiry, and that the decision of the Government to act on that report to the full extent was precipitate. We think it still more unfortunate that the Government, having adopted the Armstrong system, should have consented to make the inventor of that system a member of the Ordnance Committee by which other men's inventions were to be judged, Engineer to the War Department, and Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory. It would have been more creditable to the service, and more just to inventors, to have placed these duties in the hands of the men by whom the guns are to be used; and although we cannot say that the past labours of the Ordnance Committee or their minutes have given us a high opinion of their capacity, we doubt not that officers may be found in the service perfectly fit for the purpose. At the same time, we are convinced that no charge of unfairness or of interested motives can be brought against Sir W. Armstrong, though he is naturally solicitous to defend the system he has given to the world. Mr. Whitworth, left by the Government to his own resources, has shown an amount of mechanical genius and perseverance by no means inferior to the qualities of his more fortunate rival; and we believe him to have conceived more perfectly than Sir W. Armstrong the theory of modern ordnance. But the results at which he has hitherto arrived are as yet less complete and less durable. He has endeavoured to accomplish too many distinct purposes with the same gun; and the consequence is, that, although several of his pieces have performed marvellous feats of range, accuracy, and penetration, none of them has as yet been permanently successful. They have not entirely passed out of the experimental stage, but they contain the germ and the promise of results greater than any other artillerist has obtained in this country.

Without dwelling on this part of the subject, which is familiar to the public in many shapes, we shall now revert to the French ordnance, and endeavour to show what our neighbours have accomplished. In the construction of their heavy guns, the French have followed the same cautious, practical, and economical method which they had before pursued in reference to their artillery. Their practice is to transform the old *materiel*, not only with a view to save expense, but also to remain always armed. To be content with present results, but without renouncing future improvements—sedulously to conform to the conditions of military service—specially to adapt different guns to different objects, in the belief that no single class of gun can meet all repuirements—these are their principles. Much has been done to give effect to them, and we think that in many respects they may be favourably contrasted with those which have prevailed in Pall Mall and at Woolwich.

And first to speak of siege guns. The French arsenals were rich in brass siege guns of the old calibres, and these have been transformed. For all descriptions of moveable artillery, the French have a decided predilection for this metal, which they more correctly term ‘bronze,’ and which has served in all modern wars down to the present time. The transformation of these pieces has produced a whole family of guns, including the old 12-kilo. field-gun, now made a gun of reserve and position; the old long 12-kilo. gun, now a fortress gun; the short 24 kilo. gun, and the 50-kilo. gun, both new seige guns. All these guns are of course rifled, and they fire nothing but hollow projectiles: the three 12-guns all fire exactly the same projectiles, though the charge of powder differs in each of them. The short 24-gun weighs 2,000 kilos. or two tons, and the charge is varied, according to the range required up to a maximum of 2½ kilos. (5½lbs. English) to carry 5,000 metres, for which distance the gun is sighted. The shell weighs 24-kilos. or 52 lbs. 12 oz. English, and it carries a bursting charge of one kilogramme or 2 lbs. 3 oz. English. The long 24-gun only differs from the gun just described by its length and weight, which is three-quarters of a ton (740 kilos,) more. But the short gun can by the construction of its carriage, be fired as a mortar. It is designed to breach at a long range any of the revetments of fortifications now existing in the world, including even granite.

The new 50-gun does not weigh more than the short 24, that is about 2 tons and it is fired with the same charge of powder; but the weight of the projectile it throws is 51 kilogrammes, or 113 English pounds, and the bursting charge is 3·5 kilos. of powder (7 lbs. 13 oz. English). In case of an attack on works which might defy the 24-gun, the 50 would be brought up. From the low charge of powder with which it is fired, its penetration is of course less, but, from the explosive power of the projectile thrown, the destructive effect is much greater. Both these guns have the same carriage, which is an important simplification; and with six horses they accompany the movements of an army with much greater facility than an old siege train.

Last autumn a trial was made with these siege guns upon one of the forts that cover the harbour of La Rochelle, known as the Fort Liedot. This fort is a work *á la Vauban*, built of massive limestone masonry: its form is quadrangular with a front of about 100 metres. The ditch is 7 metres deep by 18 in breadth, and in order to render the trial more complete the crest of the glacis had been raised to the height of the parapet, so that the fort itself was totally invisible to the gunners about to attack it. The experiments made on this occasion were varied in character; they were under the direction of a committee of twelve general officers of artillery and engineers, and we understand that not less than 6,000 rounds were fired during the trial, at all ranges, and under different circumstances. The results were considered satisfactory, but of these experiments we are only in a condition to describe one at the present time. The 24 siege gun, as a range of 670 metres (735 yards), with a charge of 800 grammes of powder (1¾ lb.), made a breach of 10 metres in length in the wall of masonry of the fort (which was not visible from the gun) in rather more than 300 rounds, and a detachment of infantry with its arms and accoutrements was enabled to scale the wall in double-quick time. The result might have been arrived at still more rapidly, if about 50 of the shells had not failed to burst, from that imperfection of the fuse which has caused both to French and English military engineers more trouble than any other detail of their art. It is evident that, as the fire in this instance was directed against an invisible object—that is, a work hidden by its glacis—the trajectory of the projectiles must have been extremely high; this circumstance, followed by so marked a result, tells in favour of the precision and regularity of the French gun. At a greater distance the operation would have been, probably, more easy; and it may be questioned whether Fort Sumter would long resist a fire of this nature, due, not to the enormous weight of projectiles or to the force of penetration, but rather to their explosive power.

Following the same principles and the same course of proceeding, a cannon has been constructed by the French artillerists, expressly for the service of coast defence, which is not less worthy of remark. This gun is, in fact, one of the old iron Paixhans cannon-mortars of 22 centemetres bore, which had been totally thrown aside since the introduction of rifled ordnance. It has been rifled, hooped with steel, mounted on a new revolving platform, which moves with such ease that one man can turn the gun, and the gunner would be able to cover a ship in the offing as effectually as a sportsman covers a partridge. This old-fashioned Paixhans gun is now converted into a new mortar-cannon, capable of throwing hollow projectiles of 170 lbs. weight charged with 7 lbs. of powder, to a distance of 6,000 or 7,000 yards. The charge of the gun is regulated by the range required of it, but since it has been hooped with steel, the charge has been carried up to 5 kilos., about 11 pounds of gunpowder. The whole weight of the gun, including the turning table and all that belongs to it, is about 14 tons; but it is so ingeniously constructed and so extremely handy, that three men suffice to work the piece. This gun underwent a series of trials at the firing-ground of Satory, near Versailles, without exhibiting the slightest flaw; and so accurate was the firing that at a distance of 3,500 yards—the full extent of the range to be got in that place—all the shots fired struck within a space of 11 metres by 22, or 36 by 72 English feet. The object of the gun being to hit a ship at sea with tolerable certainty, this gun has sufficient precision for that purpose.

The system of hooping and rifling iron guns, which has not yet succeeded, and still remains to be thoroughly tried, in England, has succeeded in France. It has not indeed converted the old *thirties* of the French navy into perfect weapons of war, but it has enabled the French marine to convert to modern uses an immense quantity of *materiel* otherwise useless—to give to these guns many of the advantages of rifled guns—and to increase their power to a degree far exceeding that which they had as smooth-bore guns. When the Duke of Somerset speaks of the old 68-pounder as still our best naval gun, the question arises whether any improvement can be made in the smooth 68-pounder by altering its present conditions. The English Admiralty think not the French marine answer the question very confidently in the affirmative, and have armed their iron-clad ships with rifled guns in consequence. Nevertheless, Lord Clarence Paget still declares in the House of Commons that they are ‘not liked by French officers,’ and exclaims with touching simplicity, ‘Give us, oh, give us a good plain, wholsesome smooth-bore.’

It is admitted that these guns (like all other guns now afloat) cannot be expected to produce much effect against iron-clad ships. But we are able to state that these hooped and rifled iron ‘thirties’ are capable of supporting a charge which enables them to throw a shot of solid steel through 4½-inch iron plates, at a distance of 100 metres; and likewise to lodge solid steel shot in the plates at distances from 250 to 300 metres. For all the other purposes of war these French rifled and hooped ships guns, with a charge of 7¾ lbs. (3½ kilos.) of powder, and at an elevation of 33 degrees, will throw to a range of 7,000 yards, and even greater distances, hollow projectiles of the weight of 30 kilos. (66lbs.) carrying a bursting charge of 3lbs. of powder. And in respect both of range and of accuracy, we have reason to believe that these guns will be found to surpass the smooth-bore 68-pounder, throwing solid shot. When the charge is raised to 7½ kilos. (16 lbs. 7 oz.), in order to fire solid steel bolts of 45 kilos. (99 lbs.), it has been found that these guns cannot fire more than 200 or 300 rounds without giving way; but that is about the limit assigned to our own 68-pounders before the Ordnance Committee. With lower charges and a projectile of inferior weight, this hooped and rifled ‘thirty gun,’ which had been originally intended to carry spherical shot of 32 lbs. weight with a charge of 11 lbs. of powder, is found in France to be a durable and valuable weapon. Some of them have been destroyed or burst by excessive firing in the trials to which they have been subjected; but we find on inquiry that only two accidents have occurred since these guns have been in use in the French navy, and both these accidents were caused by the explosion of the shell before it left the gun, owing to some derangement of the fuze; no mischief was done in either case. These iron guns braced together with steel hoops, whose elasticity yields with the expansion and contraction of the metal of the gun, are not found to burst, but when they are worn out they give way gradually, insomuch that we are assured by an eyewitness that in the French arsenals he has seen a hooped gun so warped by frequent discharges, that it resembled the staves of a cask flying off under the action of the sun, but still held together by the hoops round the barrel. The cannon which was used in 1858 by the French to determine the degree of resistance that might be obtained from hooped guns, was subjected to the following trials. Before it was rifled at all, this gun fired 2,000 rounds with a charge of 11 lbs. of powder, without wads, the ball resting on the cartridge; it then fired 100 rounds with a charge of 16 lbs. of powder, double-shotted; after this preamble, as the gun was still sound, it was rifled, and then underwent a series of trials with excessive charges to prove the recoil of the piece; these it resisted for 60 or 70 rounds more before it was done for; and even then the hoops, being uninjured, were taken off and applied to another piece.

These trials present a most astonishing contrast to the results of the attempts made at Woolwich to strengthen iron guns. A return is given in the Ordnance Report of 1863 (Appendix 62) of the strengthened cast-iron guns tested in experiments since 1858. Twenty-two cases are given in this return, in every one of which the gun burst. But it seems that in all these cases the hoops were of cast-iron, of wrought iron, or of gunmetal: there is no evidence that steel hoops have ever been tried at all.* The French gunmakers failed in just the same manner as long as they attempted to strengthen cast iron with wrought iron; they have succeeded since they have used steel, taking care that it is coiled spirally round the gun, and not exposed to the direct action of the gas generated by the explosion. They have not indeed attained to the highest charges or the highest rates of initial velocity with these hooped guns, but they have accomplished what it was reasonable to expect; they have used the whole of the old *materiel* of both army and navy; and they have enormously increased the power which these, same guns had before they were rifled. In the evidence before the Ordance Committee the greatest stress is constantly laid upon very high charges and great initial velocity as indispensable conditions, and they are so for many purposes; but it is perfectly well known that effects may be obtained from a rifled gun with a lower charge superior to those of a smooth-bore gun throwing the same weight of metal with a higher charge. Moreover, in the French system the result depends quite as much on the bursting charge contained in the hollow projectile, and also on the diameter of the bore, as on the force with which the shell itself is thrown.

But the improvements in French ordnance have not stopped here. The breech-loading system had been deliberately rejected by the French Board of Artillery as a needless complication for field-guns; but they readily acknowledged its manifest advantages if it could be applied to heavy ordnance. It protects the men working the guns from fire directed at embrasures or portholes; it economises space in the narrow compass of casemated batteries or ships' decks; it greatly increases the ease and rapidity with which a heavy gun can be worked and fired. These are advantages well worth a considerable exertion, and the French have endeavoured to accomplish the desired object after their own fashion. They began by sawing off the breech of an old cast-iron gun; in the aperture thus formed they cut a female screw to receive a cylindrical plug, mounted in front with a stopper of elastic steel, and revolving on portions of a screw which fit the female screw in the breech. At the rear of the gun a bracket supports the breech-piece, when it is moved backwards and forwards, to open or to close the gun. This movement is given by a lever acting between two pegs or stops, against which it abuts sharply, so as to indicate at once to the men working the gun the true position of the breech-piece.

More than 20,000 rounds have been fired with breech-loading heavy guns on this principle, and only one accident has yet occurred. It is true this accident was a most distressing one. It happened on board the gunnery ship, the ‘Montebello;’ one man was killed and seventeen wounded. But it was proved on careful investigation that the mischief was caused entirely by the carelessness of ignorant gunners in not closing the breech with the lever: the consequence was that the internal plug or stopper was blown out. This accident, therefore proves nothing at all against the gun. It is stated, on the contrary, in the most positive manner, that in the whole course of ordinary service, and in the trials previously made to prove the strength of the breech apparatus, it has never given way. Yet these trials have been extraordinary. For example: a long 24 breech-loading gun was loaded with 6 kilos. (13¼ lbs.) of powder, then a solid bolt of 50 lbs., then six spherical solid shot, with wads, a circular iron wedge, and six more sphercial solid shot separated in like manner: the gun was fired, it did not burst, and the breech remained as good as ever. The identical gun which occasioned the accident on board the ‘Montebello’ has been restored to the service and repeatedly fired, with devices of all kinds to discover whether the breech apparatus was in fault, but in vain; the gun is still in perfect order. Guns have been burst by excessive charges, without shaking this breech mechanism, which has afterwards been transferred uninjured to other pieces. Such is the advantage of these cannons on board ship in point of facility of working, that the number of men attached to each of the big guns has now been reduced by the regulations of the French navy from 14 to 8; and as for rapidity of fire, in a trial made on board ‘La Gloire,’ 50 rounds per gun were fired with sufficient accuracy at an average of 26 seconds each round. Moreover, this gun has the considerable advantage that it loads equally well from the breech and from the muzzle.

We do not know whether these particulars are new to His Grace the Duke of Somerset, and the Board of Admiralty, but they certainly were not submitted to the House of Commons Committee by His Grace. On the contrary he stated, ‘All our reports are that the French gun *was a very bad gun, and that it was almost valueless.*’ The only reports which are of any value are authentic records of experiments. If the Admiralty have any such authentic reports of experiments with the French naval guns, we hope they will be produced. We have produced a series of facts of a contrary tendency upon evidence which we have the strongest possible reasons to believe to be strictly accurate; and, as the Duke of Somerset himself falls back on the old 68-pounder smooth-bore, and admits that the Armstrong 100-pounder is unsatisfactory, the impression upon our minds is that the armament of our iron-clads and other ships of war is at this time inferior to that of the French—a question, it will be admitted, of the most vital consequence to this country: and we shall heartily rejoice if it can be shown that the relation of the two systems of naval artillery is not what we take it to be. At any rate, we know with certainty that no doubt whatever is entertained by the highest authorities in France to the superiority of their own naval guns; and as every thing on the subject is published and exhibited in this country, while nothing is published or seen in France, they have this advantage in forming their opinion, that they can know every detail of our system, and we have hitherto known very little of theirs.

It now only remains for us to dispose of what the French have done in artillery of the largest dimensions, in which their proceedings have been less complete. It was assumed in 1859, when these experiments were ordered, that 4½-inch iron plates were the maximum of weight which a sea-going ship could carry, and that they would suffice to protect the vessel. In 1861 the first actual experiments took place, and two guns were allowed to compete. Both of them were of cast steel, hammered, hooped, and loading at the breech: the first, called ‘La Nivernaise,’ weighed 5,500 kilos. or five tons and a half, and was rifled in 3 grooves; the second, called ‘La Marie Jeanne,’ weighed 6 tons, and was rifled in 12 grooves. The first had one row of hoops on it, the second had two. These pieces were fired with charges of 12 kilos. (26 lbs. 7 oz.) of powder, throwing soild projectiles of 45 kilos. (99 lbs.), with which they pierced the 4½-inch plates at the distance of 1,093 yards—this range was the maximum fixed for the trial, and is held to be the maximum required of a marine gun. After about 80 rounds the ‘Nivernaise’ was done for; but having fired 280 rounds, the ‘Marie Jeanne’ was still uninjured, and it was then that this piece underwent the curious experiment of boring holes in it, to show the effect of allowing the gases to escape, which we described in a former part of this article. These trials were made in August 1851: they are the same referred to by Captain Blakely in his evidence, he being the only witness before the House of Commons Committee who seems to have heard of them. So far the French artillerists had proceeded at that time in their attempt to combine the maximum of power with the minimum of weight and size, these being the essential conditions of naval ordnance. Since then no further progress has been made, chiefly, as we are given to understand, by reason of the want of cordial co-operation between departments of Government. In France the Ministry of Marine has the exclusive control over the manufacture of iron guns and of guns designed for sea service. It is not as in this country, where the whole Ordnance forms in reality a distinct branch, now attached to the War Office and under the control of the Secretary of State for War. The naval authorities of France, therefore, saw with some jealousy innovations introduced into their service by military officers, and more especially by Colonel Treuille de Beaulieu, who is the chief inventor of all the cannons, both field guns and heavy guns, that we have here described, and was sent on that account by the Emperor to the Great Exhibition in London in 1862, to report on arms and accoutrements of war.*

These differences led to the postponement of the experiments in hollow projectiles from heavy guns, which were contemplated three years ago, but it appears that they are now likely to be resumed under the direction of General Lebœuf, an officer of the highest distinction and the new President of the Board of Artillery. General Lebœuf is an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, and he was the commander-in-chief of the artillery in the campaign of Italy in 1859. He is therefore a warm and able supporter to the new French system; but it is due to the Emperor himself to add that rifled ordnance would never have made the progress it has in France, if it had not been for the persevering, intelligent, and sagacious personal attention His Majesty has given to the subject. It is not an exaggeration to say that he has made it one of the chief occupations of his reign, and it is not unreasonable to believe that the results arrived at are commensurate with his exertions. We are aware that the French naval administration has also continued its experiments since 1861, but we are unacquainted with the results of these trials. There is, however, reason to believe that in France, as well as in America and in England, a certain number of monster guns, weighing 12, 15, and even 20 tons, have been constructed. Our readers will have already preceived that we do not attach to these enormous pieces of ordnance the importance which it is the fashion to give them. Their cost is enormous, their duration questionable, their application to the purposes of war limited. We hold it therefore to be no progress in the science of artillery, but rather the reverse, to supply quality by size, and to make guns enormous before it is certain that they are good. All civilised nations are now, we lament to say, turning their scientific skill and mechanical ingenuity to the improvement of the engines of war, and we have no doubt that the resources of this country will enable us to hold our own in this contest. But for want of a judicious and uniform direction by competent persons, acting on behalf of the Government, many costly mistakes have been made; let us hope that the most fatal of all errors will not be added to them—that, namely, of flattering ourselves that we have already attained to unrivalled superiority over the rest of the world.

---

* Sir H. Douglas's ‘Naval Gunnery’, last edition, p.221.

* Mr. Whitworth offered, in August 1859, to hoop guns for the War Department, probably with what he terms ‘homogenous metal,’ a sort of steel; but the offer was not accepted. A further trial is urgently required on this subject. The discussion at the Institution of Civil Engineers in December 1860 throws considerable light upon it; and Mr. Bashley Britten in particular proved to what an extent cast iron guns may be increased in range and accuracy by the simple process of rifling.

* Colonel Treuille's Report is published in the second volume of the Reports of the French Commissioners, which have been admirably edited by Mr. Michel Chevalier.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—June 3rd.

Calder, Assistant Surgeon W. W., Medical Staff, to join, from England.

Sweny, Lieutenant G. A., 4 King's Own Regiment, on leave, from Surat.

Slade, Major, King's Dragoon Guards, to join, from Neilgherries.

Burrows, Major, Staff, to join, from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES.—June 3rd.

Slade, Major, King's Dragoon Guards, to join, to Secunderabad.

Sweny, Lieutenant G. A., 4th King's Own Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Burrows, Major, Staff, to join, to Surat.

GARRISON ORDERS.—June 3rd.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, c.b.,

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Major Roberts, 28th Regiment, from 8th to 11th June, to proceed to Matheran.

Captain Hall, 4th Rifles, from 5th to 15th June, on private affairs.

Captain Langston is appointed member of the Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery, is President, vice Madhurst relieved.

The Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery, is President, will re-assemble to-day at its former place of meeting at 11 a. m.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 3rd June.

The undermentioned Engineers of the *Hugh Lindsay*, are to be transferred to the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory.

Mr. Bidwell, 1st Class; Mr. Wadeford, 1st Class N. T. Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, 1st Class N. T.; and Mr. S. Dungate Apprentice.

Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, temporary 2nd Class N. T. Engineer of the Steamer *Zenobia*, is to be transferred to the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory.

Mr. J. Young, 3rd Class Engineer of the Steamer *Semiramis*, is to be transferred to the *Zenobia*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Ships.	Commanders.	From
3	Johanna	Haster	Calcutta March 16.
	Zamindar	Jones	Sunderland Nov. 13.
	Cameo	Law	Sunderland Jan. 7.
	Tinto	McDougall	Calcutta Mar. 25.
	Rahamanee	Nacoda	Zanzibar May 1.
	Caribbean	Robison	London Feb. 4.
	Magnolia	Powell	Liverpool Jan. 29.
	Belle Meria	Irvine	Liverpool Jan. 8.

DEPARTURES.

June	Ships.	Commanders.	To
3	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Kingcome	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per British Ship *Caribbean*, from London.—Captain Graham, 2nd B. N. Infantry.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Avabhoy*, J. Marr, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Futta-hool Aziz*, J. Moote, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Simoom*, J. Murphy, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Hurkaru*, A. F. Halps, bound to Harve.
Ship *Euphemus*, Carnilines, bound to Penang and Singapore.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Magnolia*.—On the 27th April in lat. 18-27 S., long. 60-57 E., experienced a heavy cyclone with the wind at S. E. and E. S. E. A heavy wave struck the ship carrying away fore and main chain, plates, topmast, backstays, and top-gallant-yard, and blew the jib and other sails to pieces. Wore ship on port tack—ship pitching and plunging dreadfully and filling the decks with water: could no stand at the pumps. 28th.—Weather more moderate: hands employed repairing damage.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Co's Steamer *Jeddo*, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer *John Bright*, for Hongkong.
Ship *Forganhall*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Admond*, for Batavia.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 3rd June 1864.

London.

Octavia—176 pieces E. teeth 6½ cwt., Ebjee Sewjee; 283 bales cotton, 900½ cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co.

Winterthur—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Yarra—316 packages wet dates, 370 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz; 68 cases olibanum, 153¾ cwt., Essa Khacky; 56 cases olibanum, 126 cwt., Morarjee Premjee; 20 cases gum 24 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., Withuldass Munguljee.

Liverpool.

Agincourt—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

Ann Buckle—50 bales cotton, 175, cwt., Hurridass Cursondass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Arracana—15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Jaynaron Dhunraz; 500 packages gall, 250 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer & Co.

Arundel—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Belle Isle—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Robinson & Co.; 304 bales cotton, 1,064 cwt., Wallace & Co.

Cambay—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemchund.

Caroline—106 bales cotton, 371 cwt., Nursy Gopalljee.

Castilion—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Toolsidass Vuruzdass; 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Hurdyall Poorunmull.

Clamerdon—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., John Clover & Co.; 8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Jugjeevan Hemjee.

Fanny Forsyth—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Ludha Wagjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jeivraz.

Feronia—500 bags linseed, 750 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Forganhall—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Gloucestershire—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Sewnath Panalall.

Gertrude—190 bags surseeseed, 285 cwt., Robertson Brothers & Co.

Great Australia—100 bales cotton, 351 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy & Co.

Herald—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee & Co.

Havelock—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co.

Henry Moore—103 bales cotton, 360½ cwt., Lalljee Hurchund; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Cursundass Madhowdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Purbutt & Co.

Illustrious—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

King of Algeria—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Bhanjee Nursy & Co.

Matheran—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Robinson & Co.

North East—274 bales cotton, 959 cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co.

Nydia—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt. Robinson & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., H. Clason & Co.

Ontario—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Woomudchund Roopchund; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., David Sassoon & Co; 77 bales cotton, 269½ cwt., H. Clason & Co.

Owen Glendower—60 bales wool, 210 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee; 270 bales cotton, 945 cwt., Macnee & Co.; 56 bales cotton, 196 cwt., G. Lilladhur. 1 bale cotton, 3¼ cwt., Ebram Noordin & Co.

Queen of Mersy—20 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Sedburgh—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 400 bags linseed, 600 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Manundram Ramjus.

Sir Charles Napier—24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Moolchund Chuttoor.

Sattara—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., P. & D. Framjee & Co.; 303 bales cotton 1085½ cwt., Ardasseer Eduljee; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., W. Nicol & Co.

Victoria Cross—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Robinson & Co.; 91 bales cotton, 318½ cwt., W. Nicol & Co.

Wabeno—500 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.

Havre.

Gertrude—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Swiftsure—101 bales cotton, 353 cwt., Robinson & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., H. Clason & Co.; 228 bales cotton, 798 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Hong Kong.

Steamer John Bright—1370 B. sandle-wood, 208 cwt., Peerbhoy Khaluckdena & Co.

St. Thomas.

Sultana—1,000 bags linseed 1,500 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	
867	Alladin, Tinmouth—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Mar. 24
434	Baronet Family, Richmond.	April 14
700	Birkby, Purdy.	May 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Feb. 5
891	Caranjah, Clare—Prince of Wales Shipping Co. L.	
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	Feb. 18
	Chowringhee, Dixon.	
882	Cyclops, Gardiner.—Ewart Latham & Co.	
955	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 24
480	Empress, Piers.	
654	Euretta, Stevenson	Mar. 16
650	John Melhuish, Watts—Grey & Co.	Mar. 31
781	Janet Mitchell, Branscombe.—Macnee & Co.	April 5
	Jorawur (s), Collur.	April 6
725	Kennington Edwards.	April 6
1312	Knight Errant, Quine.	
1221	King Arthur—Greggs.	
614	Leonidas, Thompson.	Feb. 6
1207	Lightning, Frank.	
724	Morayshire, Piton. (Bahia Leaky)	Dec. 26
1243	Mary Stenhouse Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
1091	Queen of the Clyde, Davis.	Mar. 26
740	Ramillies, Denny.	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. & Sons.	Mar. 17
1324	Sumatra, Dyer.	
1174	Tiverton.	
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	Feb. 8

From Liverpool.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	
1936	Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scovel & Co.	Dec. 14
933	Budget, Belcher.	
1255	British India—Patching.	Mar. 26
1195	Banner, McCredie.	
680	Clyde, Woodmass—E. Bates & Co.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
668	Celuta, Hayes, O. S. O. A.	
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 16
1174	Dharwar, Soutit.	Apl. 2
1393	Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co.	
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.—Souza Pinto and Co.	April 9
1328	Hahneman, Philips.	
1117	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	
912	India, Stewart.	Feb. 25
1057	Lord Palmerston, Halcrom.	
263	Madura, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Feb. 27
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	Jan. 27
459	Magdalen, Miller.	
1510	Melmerby, Marley.	
1017	Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co.	Mar. 26
	Nagasaki, Campbell, B. H. Cama.	Mar. 9
491	Orixa, Gaffie.	
1431	Pera, Nickels,	
698	Palmyra, Richard.	
1000	Roodee.	
919	Rowantree, Lewis.	
999	Remington, Pearson, Remington & Co.	April 4
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 21
988	Tiger.	March 8
943	Tulja, Sheppard.	March 5
1154	Tythonus, Alexander.	
1511	Wasp.	
1225	Western Belle, Manson.	
680	William Ritson, Brough—Stoehe Prieger & Co.	

From Liverpool via Aden.

1019	Almora, Groves.	
833	Araminta, Bley.	Feb. 8
1217	Allana Dale, Chivers.	Feb. 8
766	Bushire, Black.	Mar 9
846	Fanny.	Dec. 3
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
1016	Tirrell, Morgan.	

From Cardiff via Aden.

960	Falkland, Pender.
538	Neptune, Veary.

From Swansea.

1163	India, Crawford.

From Akyab.

395	Empress of India.
695	Huntress.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

	From Shields.	
	Tasmania	Feb. 9
	From the Clyde	
999	City of Madras—Graham	
938	City of Shanghae, Smith.	
591	City of Edinburgh—W. and A. Graham & Co.	Mar. 9
995	City of Foochow, Connell.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Apr. 26
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	
1060	Dehryat Regum.	
1100	Schah Gadie—Iron ship Company Limited.	
	W. Kidston.—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb. 18
	From Sunderland.	
1175	Lydia, Williams—Carr.	Feb. 27
150	Tyebjee.	Feb. 20
450	Tinnevelly—W. I. S. Co. (Limited.)	
	From Newcastle.	
315	Carioca.	
	From Rangoon.	
292	Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama.	April 23
461	Cresswell, Archeser.	
883	Empress of India, Harrison.	
490	Hunter, Tovin.	
725	Lady Valiant. Toltie.	
775	Minerva, Beron.	
345	Japan, Page.	
689	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.	
581	Waterlily, Brynan.	
	From Newport.	
946	G. W. Duncan.	
802	Samoset.	
	Gurtunda—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	
	From Gothenberg.	
571	Gustafva, Palm—Peel Cassels & Co.	
	From China.	
419	Canada.	
	From Singapore.	
677	Kensington, Tulloch.	
	From Calcutta.	
309	Aristides.	
1118	Astronomer.	April 8
	Azelia Brown.	
540	Anne, Henderson.	May 11
432	Bengal, Rosse.	
460	Carobei—Devereux.	May 3
	City of Palaces.	
1037	Chatsworth, Jucker.	
583	Comete, Dubern—Montanlord and Tallada.	April 23
903	Coringa, Wilson.	
1056	Day Dream.	
1323	French Empire—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
477	Good Success, MacGregor.	April 15
1444	H. C. Kidston, Jinman.	May 3
	Indian.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
400	Jadelmann, Grant.	
453	Johanna—A. H. Husche & Co.	March 13
560	Jehangheer, McDermott.	April 19
850	John Rennie.	
1221	King Arthur, Marshall.	May 7
	Merle Blance.	
	North West.	
1369	Northern Empire.	
1075	Natolia.	
994	Portland.	
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
692	Raby Castle.	
698	Schah Jehan.	May 3
976	Sir Hugh Rose, Swanson.	
1031	Speedy.	May 7
363	Teazer.	
	Turkey	Feb. 6
1286	Timoor Shah, Dodd.	
245	Western Empire.	April 1
	From Maulmain.	
1199	Baden, (a) Stilson.	
	China.	
	Colonel Burney.	
886	Ellen Maria.	April
339	Empress of China.	
423	Hamilton, Bragdon.	
1050	Ocean Bell—Cohen & Co.	
	W. Stevenson.	
	From Mauritius.	
	Nussur Muszed.	

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—May 25, *Countess Russell*, Thompson, from Bombay 7th May; *Regina*, Brown, from Bombay 2nd May; *Lanisborough*, Jones, from Point de Galle 12th May; *Orpheus* and *Arabia*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—May 27, Barque *Eleonore*, Ioufinis, from Coconada 9th and Pentacottah 16th May; Barque *Amber Witch*, A. McLeod, from Liverpool 16th January.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	276 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	93 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	220 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	103 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	24 per ct.
East India Bank		......	12 per ct.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,200 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 80,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 38,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400	......	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	Rs. 200
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 400 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
„ Loan 1835-36	98
„ Loan 1842-43	98
„ Loan 1854-55	98
New Five per Cent. Loan	106½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	116

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 299
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 105-8
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (2nd June 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 610 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 610 to 615
New Oomravuttee	„ 575 to 595
New Dharwar Sawgined	„ 655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 560 to 570
New Veeraval	„ 540 to 545
New Khandeish	„ 540 to 545
New Poratchee	„ 530 to 340
New Accote	„ 605 to 610
New Mangalore	„ 540 to 545
New Hinghunghaut	„ 660

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.

SEEDS—	
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 6-6 to 6-8
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	„ 32 to 34. „ 33 to 34.
Niger	„ 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool............Do. do.
Manchester............Do. do.
Scotland............The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland............The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight............ 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0½d. do.
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
One „ „ .... 2s. 0d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland........ 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe........ 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct. per an.		
do.	9	do. do.	5½ do	do.	
do.	6	do. do.	5 do.	do.	
do.	4	do. do.	4½ do.	do.	
do.	3	do. do	4 do.	do.	

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11¾d. „

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. „
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:— to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

Reserved Fund, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest-Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays........ ....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited); and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight............2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do............2s. 0½d. „
Sight............1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-61 cts. „
3 Do. Do...... „ 2-55 „ „
Sight...... „ 2-50 „ „

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. L. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
H. Forman, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight............ 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts............ 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Advances.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee. Cama, Esq.
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¼d. „
Do. Demand............ } 1s. 11¾d. „
Do. Scotland „ ....
Do. Ireland „ ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand............2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight............3 „
Do. 6 „ ....4 „
Do. 12 „ ....5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 30th May 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By John Peet, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.

Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	
The complete Works of William Shakespeare, from the text of Johnson, Steevens, and Reed. With biographical Sketch, by M. C. Clarke	3	12
Cudjo's Cave. By J. S. Trowbridge	4	8
The Quiver: designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical Truth, &c. Vols. 4 and 5. Each.	3	8
Shakespeare's Jest Books. Vol 2	5	12
The Maori King; or the Story of our quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand. By J. E. Gorst	8	0
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Creole Bride. By P. B. St. John	1	8
The Sailor Crusoe. By ditto	2	12
Leah; or the Jewish Maiden	1	8
The Sketch Book of Washington Irving	2	12
Military Ends and Moral Means, &c. By Colonel J. J. Graham	12	0
Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints. By Dr. Guthrie	3	12
Heroines of the Household. By author of "The Heavenward Path," &c.	2	12
Chasing the Sun; or Rambles in Norway. 4 plates.	0	12
The Interpreter: a tale of the War. By Melville	3	12
Saxby's Weather System; or Lunar influence on weather	3	0
Fanny White and her friend Jack Rawlings; a romance of a young lady thief and a boy burglar	1	8
The Martins of Cro'Martin, 2 vols. By Lever	3	0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 8	3	12
Royal Navy List for March	2	0
Croquet. By Captain M. Reid	2	0
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 9	5	12
Gleig's Life of Wellington	3	12
Bain on the Study of Character	6	12
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3	0
Boosey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Book, 2 vols	6	0
Jackson's Military Surveying	8	12
Tom Moody's Tales. Edited by M. Lemon	5	12
Bon Gaultier's Ballads	6	8
Cassell's Book of Etiquette	0	12
——— Letter Writer	0	12
Aikin's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	20	0
Sullivan's English Dictionary	2	12
Weale's ——— (Clarke's)	3	8
Renan's Life of Jesus, English translation	3	8
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3	12
Church Services, of sorts.—Rs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12½ and	20	0
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service	5	12
Law of Private Trading, Banking, Bankruptcy, Master and Servant, Bills and Cheques, Joint Stock Companies, Husband and Wife.—each	0	12
Thackeray's Esmond	4	8
The Horses of the Sahara. By General Dumas	8	0
Burn's Self—Aid Cyclopædia	8	0
The House of Elmore	3	12
Sleigh's Personal Wrongs and their remedies	2	0
Enquire within upon everything	2	0
The New British Pharmacopœia	8	0
Punch's Pocket Book for 1864	2	0
Self Improvement	0	12
Lang's The Forger's Wife. Too much alike. Secret Police. Too clever by half. My Friend's wife; or York, you're wanted.—Each	0	12
Lang's Captain Macdonald. Remarkable Convicts. Each	1	8
Boosey's Pianoforte Instructor	0	12
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1864	4	8
Half-penny Journal, Vols. 1 and 2 in one	6	12
Skittles (companion volume to Anonyma)	1	8
Plain directions for purchasing horses	0	12
Reading without Tears	1	8
The Welcome Guest, Vols. 1, 2, and 3 each	3	8
Hoppus's Measurer	2	12
Dumas's Paris Life at Twenty	1	8
Memorable events in the Life of a London Physician	5	12
Song Books, with music.—Cowell's Comic, Russell's, Moore's, Scotch, Negro, Popular and Christy Minstrels.—Each	0	12

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Overland Mail	April 26 and May 3	1	0
Thacker's Overland News	April 26 and May 3	1	0
The Tablet	April 23 and 30	1	4
Medical Times	ditto.	1	4
Army and Navy Gazette	ditto.	1	4
The Queen	ditto.	1	4
The U. S. Gazette	ditto.	1	4
Reynold' News	April 24 and May 1	1	0
Weekly Dispatch	ditto	1	4

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.	
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125
BROOCHES.	
A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45
EAR DROPS.	
Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... and	18
LOCKETS.	
A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smallersize	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16
WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.	
Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
———oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.	
Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel ornamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls	32
CROSSES.	
Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16
NECKLETS.	
Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now Ready. Demy 8vo. 6s.

THE EAST INDIAN READY RECKONER; A Series of Tables, showing the Cost of any number of Articles, in Indian Currency, from 1 Pie to 1 Rupee, advancing 1 Pie at a time. Including Numbers answering to Fixed Indian Weights and Measures. By C. D.

London: Smith, Elder & Co., 65, Cornhill.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at the Bible Society's Depository, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

	Rs.	
Princess of Wales and Queen	3	8
Princess Arthur	2	8
Duke of Cambridge	2	8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe	2	8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein	2	8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2	3

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE followining Medical Books can now be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.:—

	Rs.	
Copland's Medical Dictionary, Vols. 1 & 2	37	8
Bucknell and Tuke's Psychological Medicine	11	4
Graham on Infancy and Childhood	7	0
Skey's Operatic Surgery	7	12
Todd's Clinical Lectures on Urinary Diseases	3	12
Do. Do. Nervous System	3	12
Do. Do. Acute Diseases	3	12
Mayne's Medical Vocabulary	6	4
Bull on Blindness	3	8
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms	8	0
Lee's Homœpathy and Hydropathy. 4th Edn.	2	4
Lizar's Elements of Anatomy	6	12
Jordan's Clinical Surgery	3	4
Hartlaub and Wood's Child's Homœpathic Physician	3	12
Gregory's Conspectus. Vols. 1 & 2	3	8
Bird's Electricity and Galvanism	3	8
Chepmell's Homœpathy. 7th Edn.	3	4
Appia on Ambulance Surgery	4	0
Bowman's Medical Chemistry	4	8
Guide to the Domestic Medicine Chest	3	0
Heath on Minor Surgery and Bandaging	10	12
Marcet's Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication	2	12
How to nurse Sick Children	1	2
Walton's Surgical Diseases of the Eye	10	0
Johnson's Diseases of the Kidney	8	12
Macgregor's Diseases of India	5	0
Liston's Elements of Surgery	8	0
Quain's Diseases of the Rectum	4	14
Water's on the Human Lungs	5	8
Gibb on the Throat and Windpipe	3	12
Otto on the detection of Poisons	5	4
Forbes' Nature and Art of Disease	7	0
Sieveking on Epilepsy	5	0
Johnson on Epidemic Diarrhœa and Cholera	4	12
Bird's Urinary Deposits	7	0
Bigg on Deformities (Spinal Curvature)	3	4
Chambers's Digestion and its Derangements	7	0
Brinton on Ulcers of the Stomach	3	12
Smith's Health and Disease	7	0
McCormack on Consumption	2	8
Ashton's Prolapsus Fistula in Ano Homorrhoid	2	0
Guthrie's Commentaries on Surgery	9	0
Thomson on the Eye	8	4
Davies on Disease of the Lungs and Heart	5	0
Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life	3	0
Carpenter on the Microscope	8	12
Jones' Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	7	12
Barlow's Practice of Medicine	7	12
Taylor on Poisons	7	12
Churchill's Diseases of Children	7	12
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry	7	12
Bird's and Brooke's Natural Philosophy	7	12
Sieveking's Vade Mecum	7	12
Moore's Diseases of India	3	12
Hunt on the Skin	2	0
Miller's Principles of Surgery	10	0
Graham on the Diseases of Women (with Engravings	12	0
Lawrie on the Homœpathic Domestic Medicine	10	0
Gregory's Theory Practice of Medicine	10	0
Mayne's Expository Medical Lexicon	37	0
Bennett's Principles and Practice of Medicine	25	0
Paget's Lectures on Surgical Pathology. 2 vols.	17	8
Simpson's Obstetric Works. 2 vols.	27	0
Humphrey on the Human Skeleton	9	0
Syme's Principles of Surgery	9	0
Walsh on Cancers	4	4
Gardiner's Clinical Medicine	9	0
Priesth on the Gravid Ulterus	4	4
Winslow's Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.	10	0
Graham's Domestic Medicine	12	0
Researches on the Diseases of India. 2 vols.	26	8
Gray on the Spleen	9	8
Headland on the action of Medicine	8	0
Ballingall's Outlines of Military Surgery	9	0
Budd on the Liver	10	0
Wade on the Stricture of the Urethra	5	12
Liston's Practical Surgery	9	0
Toynbee on the Diseases of the Ear	11	4
Velpeau on Cancers in the Breast	8	12
Walsh on the Diseases of the Heart	9	0
Beale on Urine, Urinary Deposits and Calculi	6	8
Burgess on the relations of Madness	5	4
Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals	13	8
Williamson's Military Surgery	9	0
Acton on the Urinary and Regenerative Organs	16	0
Lee's Pathological and Surgical Essays	4	12
Maclachlan on the Diseases of Infirmities of advanced Life	12	0
Tweedie's Lectures on Fevers	9	0
West on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood	9	0
Walker on the Nervous System	4	4
Ward upon the Diseases of the Heart	7	8
Birket on the Diseases of the Breast	6	8
Beale on the Liver	4	0
Garrod on Gout and Rheumatic Gout	11	4
Davy on Army Diseases	11	4
Lawrence on Ruptures	3	8
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary	13	0
Bull's Maternal Management of Children	3	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Carriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.

Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

FOR SALE.—TWO HIGH CASTE ARAB CHARGERS, the property of Colonel Donovan, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, proceeded to Europe. Apply to Mr. Ginger, Girgaum.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Ganze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the Sundry Effects of the late Cram Cadden Scales, Esq., of Melbourne, deceased, consisting of a Gold Watch, by Hatfield and Hart, a Writing Desk, Dressing Cases, a Chess Board with men, a Writing Box, Trunks, Wearing Apparel, and other Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

2000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1500 „ „ Long Cloth.
2000 „ „ Jacconets.
2000 „ „ Madapollams.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.

And on account of Naigur Jaichund, the Indentor—

F C / 1/8 8 Casks Cochineal.

SALE OF TWIST.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Paedhonee, in the godown and by order of Nursey Khimchund, on account and at the risk of Ramdass Heerachund, the first purchaser—

R. M. & Co. } 40 Bales Water Twist, No. 30, landed ex
M. Y. } ship *Sebastian Cabot.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PATENT FUSE.

A supply of patent Safety Fuse for Blasting, the same as used in the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. To be sold in lots of not less than one Cask, at three annas and one pie per Coil.

Bombay, 4th June 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jacconets, Turkey Red Cloths, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A HANDSOME LANDAU CARRIAGE, SHIGRAM, HORSES, &c., AT PARELL ROAD, ADJOINING THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction at his residence, Parell Road, next to the G. E. S. and W. Company, the valuable and Elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Shigram, &c., the property of W. L. Hudson, Esq., (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises a set of rich Cut Glass Ware for 18 persons, an elegant Blue and Gold Davenport Stone China Dinner and Tea Set, a richly Gilt Maroon and Gold Dessert Set for 18 persons, best Sheffield Trebleplated "Melon pattern" Dish Covers 4 in number, Pairs of Round Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Round 14 and 8 inch Salvers, Salt Cellars, Toast Racks, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, a Set of best "Abercorn" Tea and Coffee Service, containing 4 pieces, a Mahogany Box of 18 Plated "King's pattern" Fish Knives and Forks with Carvers, a Rosewood Box of 18 Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with mother-o'pearl handles, a Set of best "Rosette pattern" Spoons and Forks for 18 persons, an Epergne with 4 Branches with Cut Glass Dishes, or for Candles, Claret, Jug, &c., best Ivory-handled Table Cutlery for 18 persons, and the Furniture all well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Dining Table, Side Board, Partition Screens, Hanging, Argand, and German Silver Reading Lamps, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs, elegantly Carved, Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Chiffoniers, Easy, Predieu, and other Chairs, Conversation, Cleopatra and Reclining Couches, Round Tea Poys, one fine full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by G. H. Schroder with Cover, Whatnot, Ornaments, one fine light Glass Chandelier with Cut Drops, a handsome 15-Day Correct-going Clock with Black Marble Stand and Bronze Figure, handsome Brass Bedsteads, painted Iron Child's Cot, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, handsome Dressing and Wash-hand Tables with Rich Crockery, Toilet Glasses on Marble Stands, Chests of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.

At 1 p. m.

One handsome Landau Carriage with Mail patent Axles, painted blue, picked out black, fine lined orange, lined with superfine Blue Cloth and Morocco Leather, Silk Lace to match, Blue Silk, Curtains, Portable Waterproof Covers for Coachman's Cushions, Enamelled Leather Apron lined with Macintosh Silver Mountings and full mounted Silver Lamps to match.

A set of rich plated mounted Carriage Harness, (plated on German Silver.)

A set of Brass mounted Shigram Harness.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2 hands height, (sound and free from vice.)

A Dog Cart.

A light Phaeton, by "Erswell.

A Black Arab Riding Horse.

Side, and Hunting Saddles, and Bridles, a Child's Perambulator, a quantity of Stable Gear, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, comprising Grey and other Piece Goods, Needles, a quantity of Cyder and Champagne, &c., also a quantity of condemned Medical Stores, the property of Government, consisting of Surgical Instruments, Electro-Magnetic Machines, Hooper's Water Beds, &c.

An invoice of Glass-bottomed Globe Lamps, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th size, with furniture, complete.

A few Lady's Gold Enamelled Hunting Watches, set with Diamonds.

A few Silver Gilt Open-faced Watches, in Cases.

On account of the concerned.

G D ‖ 5—1 Parcel containing 30 Brilliants, weighing
A 12 Rutties.

At 1 p. m.

One Kettiwar Cow in Calf, with Cow Calf a year old.

A self-driving Phaeton with Iron Grey Arab Horse, and Harness.

One English-built new Shigram with Lamps, Pole, Shafts and Cushions by "Amery" (London) One do. do., four seated open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, Shaft, Cushions and German Blinds.

A Pair of Bay Arab Gallowys Handsome and High Caste, Broken into Double and Single Harness and good Saddle Horses, ages rising 6.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Boree Bunder Railway Terminus, on account of whom it may concern, a quantity of Cotton refused by Consignees and subsequently damaged by fire and water at the recent conflagration.

Also, the usual monthly sale of Cotton and Seed Sweepings, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR ARGAND, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of superior Hanging Argand Chandeliers and Lamps comprising as follows:—two twelve lights Plated Chandeliers with Moon Bottoms and Drops; two ten lights do, do, two eight lights do, do, eight six lights do, do, eight five lights, do, do, two four lights do, do, eight two light do, do, six pair ten inch single do, and six pair twelve inch do, do, 100 Gross Cotton Wicks.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Green, in the Depot of Jugga Ladda, by order of Messrs. Dwarkadass Vussonjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the following first purchaser viz.:—

On account of Shaw Mauljee Kuttonsey:—

51 candies of Dhollera Cotton of the Crop of Suvunt 1920.

The above Cotton may be selected by the purchasers before delivery.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of N. Eutichidi, Esq., (changing residence).

The same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Quart and Pint Decanters, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Best Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Table and Bedroom Candlesticks, Cutlery, handsomely carved Blackwood Round Drawing Room Table, Chairs and Sofas lined with Silk Damask, elaborately carved Chiffoniers, Book Stands, Dining and Writing Tables, large Side Board, Presses, single and double Screens, 3 lights hanging bronze Lamps, 1 light hanging plated and bronze Lamps, four Post Bedsteads, large washing Tables, Bathing Tubs, Copper Cooking Pots, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

At 1 p. m.

One handsome English-built four-seated Phaeton with a pair of fast trotting serviceable Arab Horses and Harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT GUNPOWDER AGENT'S RESIDENCE, GUNPOWDER ROAD, MATTARPACKHADY, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Gunpowder Agent's Residence, Mazagon, the Handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of Colonel Haggard, Royal Artillery, (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Rich Cut Glass Ware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Govers, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Table Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, Bread basket, Waiter Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Dining, Camp, Circular, Sofa, and Pier Tables, Easy, Predieu, Drawing-room and Arm Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Fourpost. Bedsteads, Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, and Cheval Glasses, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, dispense articles, Plants, &c. &c.

At 1 p. m.

An English-built double seated Carriage with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from the 10th instant.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The premises known as the "Locksley" Hall and the Tannery, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Club House.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, all that extensive and very valuable piece or parcel of Land or Ground, admeasuring about 30,000 square yards, together with the very valuable and splendid Bungalow, known as "Locksley" Hall, also another small Bungalow, and a large Factory, or Karkhana, known and used as a Tannery, together with all Out-houses, Sheds, Cook-room, Godown, Stabling, Coach-houses, Servants' Rooms, large Garden and Compound, and everything appertaining thereto, and assessed under Nos. 23 and 24.

The whole of the above premises to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th June 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in Port.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq............Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq............Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq............Liverpool.

Board of Direction.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq., ...London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq............Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq............Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq............Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq............Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq............Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq ....London.
Abel Chapman, Esq. ....London.
Henry Fowler, Esq............London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq ....London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

Directors.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peck, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NORTH, BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—London and Edinburgh.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Total accumulated Funds	£2,233,927-17-7
Annual income from Fire	
Life and Investments	£ 497,263-14-3

Establishment for 1864.

All of whom, including the President and Vice-Presidents, are Shareholders.

President.

His Grace the Duke of Roxburghe, K. T.

Vice-Presidents.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.
The Most Noble the MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K. G.
SIR JOHN L. M. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.B., and K.S.I., Governor-General of India.

Extraordinary Directors.

Sir Walter James, Bart.
John Cookson, Esq., of Meldon Park.
Right Hon. Viscount Melville.
Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart., M. P.
Sir Archibald Islay Campbell of Succoth, Bart.
Robert Balfour Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehill.
Sir David Dundas of Dunira, Bart.
Right Hon. the Earl of Airlie.
John Stirling, Esq., of Kippendavie.
Sir Adam Hay of Hayston, Bart.
John Gibson, Jun., Esq., W. S.
Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Bart., M. P.

Ordinary Directors.

London.

Alex. H. Campbell, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co.)
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son and Co.)
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock and Co.)
P. Du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Pascoe Grenfell and Sons.)
A. Klockmann, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
John Mollett, Esq., Merchant, Austin Friars' Passage.
Junius S. Morgan, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. George Peabody and Co.)
Charles Morrison, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon and Co.)
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Merchant (Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.)
Peter P. Ralli, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John H. William Schroder, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. J. H. Schroder and Co.)
George Young, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Begbie, Young, and Begbies.)
Manager of Fire Department—Geo. H. Whyting.
Actuary—Andrew Baden, Jun.
Foreign Supeintendent—G. H. Burnett.
Secretary—F. W. Lance.

Edinburgh.

James Campbell Tait, Esq., w. s.
Laurence Davidson, Esq., w. s.
D. B. Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., w. s.
John Brown Innes, Esq., w. s.
Henry D. Fergusson, Esq., w. s.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., w. s.
J. Maitland, Esq., Accountant-General to the Court of Session.
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
D. Davidson, Esq., Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C. A.
J. F. W. Drummond, Esq., Merchant.
Secretary—John Ogilvie.
Auditor—George Murray, C. A.
Actuary—David Chisholm.
General Manager—David Smith.

Fire Business.

The Directors reported in 1862 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to			£119,591
During the Year 1863 the Premiums amounted to	£190,291 18 10		
Deducting Re-Insurances.	25,099 10 7		
The nett Premiums are			165,192 8
Exhibiting an Increase of			£45,600 18 7
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to			£67,989 7 6

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and Tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 30th May. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Holloway's Pills.—Chest and Stomach Complaints—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood—dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons, in town and country. The "directions for use" enable every one to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has hitherto failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and probably cure them.

Printed and Published by William Charman, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London, Frederic Algar, 11, Clements' Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. & W. Galignani, &Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—Calcutta, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.—Madras, Messrs. Pharoah & Co.